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** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Action Taken to Restore Free Trade Among States

Delegates of 44 states and four territories in conference in Chicago adopt comprehensive program designed to eventually remove the barriers which gradually have been raised.

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 8—A comprehensive program to restore free trade among the states was adopted by the delegates of 44 states and four territories here today.

The council of state governments, sponsor of the three-day conference on the removal of state trade barriers, was asked to take the following steps:

1. To discourage the passage of any retaliatory laws by states "which feel themselves aggrieved by the legislation of their neighbors."
2. To encourage the repeal of trade barrier legislation already adopted.
3. To foster the enactment of uniform laws and the adoption of reciprocal agreements designed to reduce trade barriers between the states.
4. To co-operate with various commissions on interstate co-operation in calling regional hearings to carry out the recommendations of the conference.

States feeling adversely affected by legislation of another state were invited to arrange a parley through the council.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 8—Already an encouraging trend toward the lifting of interstate tariffs here and there has developed to spur the work of the First National Conference on Interstate Trade Barriers on its way.

A list of voluntary State efforts in this direction was given to the conference, impressive not in quantity but as evidence of a growing disposition to recognize the extent of the problem and to do something about it.

Assemblyman Harold C. Ostertag, of New York, Chairman of the Board of Managers of the Council of State Governments, which is sponsoring the conference, told the delegates April 6 that the 1939 legislative sessions throughout the country have refrained from much trade barrier legislation, and have voted outright repeal of others of longer standing.

Discriminatory Law

On March 22, he noted Gov. Lloyd C. Stark of Missouri, in approving a Missouri bill repealing that State's discriminatory law on out-of-state liquor, said in part: "Two years ago the 59th General Assembly of Missouri enacted what is known as the Discriminatory Liquor Act. . . . The lapse of two years has shown distinctly that legislation of a discriminatory nature seems squarely counter to the great basic principles of our Federal Constitution which commands commerce between all of the states must always be free."

Mr. Ostertag pointed out also that in January Indiana repealed its beer importer port-of-entry law, and that threatened retaliation by California against Michigan's discriminatory tax on out-of-Michigan produced wine has been halted by the California Commission on Interstate Co-operation pending results of efforts in Michigan to adjust its legislation to curb discrimination. Further evidence of progress comes from Oregon where legislators defeated attempts to impose import barriers against oleomargarine, fruits and berries, and wine.

Both Minnesota and Ohio took definite legislative action this spring in defeating bills giving preference to home-made products. Vermont refused to adopt a tax on oleomargarine, and Missouri, Nevada and Kansas, are among the states which are reported to have refused to adopt legislation regulating trucking in a way which would have constituted definite barriers to trade between the states.

Toddling Steps

These signs of a turn-about in the interstate trade war, a shifting movement that is now crystallized in the conference here, have come as a result primarily of the work of the Council of State Governments and the various state commissions on interstate co-operation that have been formed and operate under its direction.

These are but toddling steps, however, toward the leveling of the walls

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Highest Peak in Colombia Is Scaled

Wide World

Walter A. Wood, Jr.
Leader of Cabot Expedition Which explored Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, in Colombia (top).

Revised Criminal Code Is Prepared For State of N. Y.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 8—A new Code of Criminal Procedure for New York State has been prepared by the Commission on the Administration of Justice and is to be presented to the Legislature when it convenes after the Easter recess. State Senator John L. Buckley (D) of New York City, is Chairman of the Commission, which has been more than five years in preparation for the submission of its report.

The present code was prepared in 1850 by a Commission headed by David Dudley Field, but not for 31 years after that time was it enacted into law. Since then there have been hundreds of amendments added to the document and, according to Mr. Buckley, "it has been subjected to such excessive amendment that much of its original craftsmanship has been destroyed."

Many Problems Cited

The new draft covers all portions of the Code concerned with the prosecution, trial and appeal of indictible offenses, comprising a total of 400 sections. Many of these sections are marked for change to the judiciary law and other chapters to the Consolidated Laws, since they are not procedural in character. There have also been numerous changes affecting the powers of peace officers to arrest, of magistrates to interrogate defendants during the preliminary examination and of courts to comment on evidence submitted at the trial. Other sections are concerned with the selection and challenging of jurors, clarification of present provisions relating to judgment and sentence, and numerous amendment amendments affecting procedure on appeal. Forty-five of the changes are of a major character.

Revision Restricted

Three changes recommended by the Special Advisory Committee are not included in the Commission's report. These involve changes in Article 1 of the State Constitution, and since the Constitutional Convention held last summer failed to include any of these, the Commission believed it to be its duty to recommend only those changes which could be made by legislative action, leaving the others to wait upon eventual constitutional amendment.

The three proposed changes omitted provide:

1. That crimes now prosecuted by indictment may be prosecuted by either indictment or information;
2. That no indictment or conviction shall be set aside on the ground that there was insufficient evidence before the grand jury;
3. That a verdict concurred in by five-sixths of the jurors may be rendered in all criminal cases other than capital offenses.

The Commission on the Administration of Justice was originally appointed in 1931. Twenty-seven of its proposals for eliminating delay in the adjudication of civil cases have become law, and delay is now a serious problem in only two counties of the State.

Rise in Relief Cost Forecast For Bay State

Welfare relief costs in Massachusetts will jump approximately $5,000 a day due to reduction of State WPA rolls from 120,000 to little more than 110,000 this week, it is estimated.

WPA rolls here are still in excess of the quota approved by Washington, which gives some weight to reports that 5,000 more men and women may be dropped from the lists on May 1.

Of the 2,000 already dismissed in Suffolk County, approximately half are expected to apply for welfare relief, city officials said. Thus, relief costs in that County alone may be increased by nearly $1,000 a day, they pointed out.

The WPA ruling barring aliens from employment on projects has resulted in the dismissal of 45 here, Col. F. C. Harrington, WPA administrator, reported. Some of those dismissed may become eligible for reinstatement by filing an affidavit testifying to their citizenship status.

Outside Boston, the largest cut was effected in the Medford area where 1,570 were dismissed, which is expected to cause an increase in welfare costs of $785 a day. Among the deuctions in the State are the following: Springfield 1,110; Worcester, 990; Brockton, 960; Fall River, 1.05; Salem, 1.120; Lowell, 950. total, 9,740.

Atlantic City to Have New Housing Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 8—The Chelsea Housing Corporation has been organized here to build a 261-family "village" of fireproof three-story apartments on a tract in the residential section near Sovereign and Fairmount Avenues. The project is estimated to cost more than $1,000,000, using an $875,000 Federal Housing Administration insured mortgage and private capital.

No Oil Is Found By Expedition In Colombian Range

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 8—Fresh from conquering the highest coastal range in the world, Walter A. Wood, of Philadelphia, and Anderson Bakewell of St. Louis, members of the Cabot Colombian Expedition, arrived this week in New York City with a great deal of interesting information about the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, whose peak they reached on March 16.

Actually not far from New York City, overlooking the Caribbean and within easy sight of the seaport of Baranquilla, little attempt has been made to scale the peaks of the mountain mass. Although Mr. Wood, an experienced climber and member of many other expeditions, says that the upward slope is only moderately difficult for a mountaineer, he does admit that the glaciers retreating under the tropic sun, their sides not only lined with crevasses but etched into deep ridges by the sun, make the path of the climber "arduous and even dangerous to a certain extent."

The party accomplished certain definite aims. It has made an air survey with maps of the region. It has determined that, although there may possibly be oil at the foot of the mountains, "there is not the slightest possibility of any within the great granite mass." And it has returned with geological and biological specimens, which will add to the world's natural scientific knowledge.

The explorers believe that the higher grassy valleys offer potentialities for colonization by white settlers, and they were amazed at the enormous herds of wild cattle, horses, cows and sheep, supposedly taken from the Spaniards, driven off into the mountains by Indians.

Forces Gather For Hard Fight On Wagner Act

Well organized drive for amendment gives promise of definite if uncertain result.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 8—The curtain is rising on the year's biggest labor debate in Congress; the controversial issue of amending the National Labor Relations Act. Long deferred public hearings start Tuesday and already a mass of preliminary documentary material is pouring in on the capital, while the first flurry of rival telegrams announces the oncoming struggle like spectators' cheers at a football game. Peace negotiations between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations have been halted pending the outcome of the battle.

The new drive to amend the Act is better organized and more substantial than the unsuccessful effort last year by Senator Edward R. Burke (D) of Nebraska. Senator Burke got nowhere in his single-handed attempt largely because Senators argued there had been too short a test since the Supreme Court validated the Act. Events have changed since then.

1. There has been another year's full trial of the Act in which public opposition has not diminished.
2. The A. F. of L. has definitely entered the field for changes in the Act.
3. The Supreme Court has interrupted its course of 14 straight decisions upholding the Labor Board to give three decisions Feb. 27, 1939, all questioning its procedure.

While the Wagner Act was still in its infancy last year, while organized labor was a unit behind it, and above all, while the Supreme Court was approving every move of the Board there was no hope of modifying its terms. Now all these conditions have undergone some modification, making a new approach necessary.

Outcome Is Uncertain

Informed Washington opinion is still doubtful whether changes will develop at this time, but the result is obscure and it is certain that there will be a noisy battle. Majority Leader Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky included no proposals to amend the Act in his list of proposed legislation for the balance of the session.

It should be said too that contrary to popular impression although the A. F. of L. wants changes in the act, chiefly favorable to its own interests in its battle with C. I. O., it does not want, and does not agree, to changes backed by employers' organization for major modifications in the law. Finally, the Supreme Court's decisions struck glancing blows at the Labor Board rather than direct hits and were chiefly in the nature of defining ambiguous portions of the law.

The three cases involved respectively the Columbian Enameling and Stamping Company, the Sands Manufacturing Company, and the Fansteel Metallurgical Corporation. In each, the Board held the

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Zog Flees to Hills As Duce's Troops Occupy Albania

Italy sends masses of troops and warplanes against poorly equipped Army—Guerilla warfare expected to make peace extremely difficult—Balkans talk British pact.

By A. Godfrey Lias
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 18—Italian invasion of Albania is regarded by Balkan countries as such a direct threat to their security that talks are now in progress for the Balkan Entente as a whole to follow Poland's example and enter into mutual guarantee arrangements with Britain. The Balkan Entente embraces Rumania, Yugoslavia, Turkey, and Greece.

Up to now the only Balkan country Britain has approached directly is Rumania. But Rumania has been actively engaged in sounding its partners—with hopeful but as yet inconclusive results.

From Rumanian sources comes news that Grigore Gafencu, Rumanian Foreign Minister, who has just been to Istanbul to negotiate with Turkey for permission for British and French warships and munition ships to pass through the Dardanelles in the event of war, found Turkey entirely sympathetic both on the immediate object of the visit and on the wider issue of a proposed guarantee pact. But it is emphasized the plan is as yet only in the initial stages and a number of delicate problems must still be solved, particularly regarding Yugoslavia.

Difficult Position

How difficult Yugoslavia's position is, is deduced from an officially inspired article in today's Politika which stresses the country's reliance on a treaty of friendship with Italy, which, it feels sure, will lead to a solution satisfactory to all interested parties. "Yugoslavia will not renounce that treaty," Politika says, "and in that spirit views the latest developments in Italo-Albanian relations."

The phrase is perhaps double-edged because the treaty in question pledges both countries to respect the status quo in the Adriatic Sea, but most observers agree that if Yugoslavia did not have Germany as a neighbor as well as Italy and if the Croat issue had been solved Belgrade would have spoken quite differently.

With Yugoslavia determined to lie low on the immediate problem of Italian violation of Albanian independence and with Greece apparently doing the same, it is not anticipated Italy will be called to order forthwith by Britain and France. On the other hand it is regarded as axiomatic that Britain cannot pass over Signor Mussolini's flagrant violation, not only of Italy's treaties with Albania of 1927 and 1936, but also of the Anglo-Italian agreement of last April, which was reaffirmed when Premier Neville Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax went to Rome in January.

Reich Calm About It

Some Whitehall experts appear to think there is still a possibility that the Duce means to abide by a verbal undertaking stated to have been twice given to the Earl of Perth, Britain's Ambassador at Rome, this month, that action against King Zog was to be purely for the purpose of safeguarding Italian interests and that troops will be withdrawn as soon as "order had been restored" to use the words of an Italian communiqué yesterday. Whether this explanation turns out to be true or false there are no signs of an immediate deepening of tension. Today Clement R. Attlee and Sir Archibald Sinclair, respectively Labor and Liberal leaders, have demanded the immediate recall of Parliament. Mr. Chamberlain made immediate arrangements to break his holiday in Scotland in order to confer with his ministers. That Italy's axis partner apparently expects nothing untoward to happen, however, is seen from the fact that Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Reich Propaganda Minister, is traveling in the Eastern Mediterranean, while Field Marshal Hermann Göring is en route for Libya.

In these circumstances all the help that King Zog is expected to get at present is sympathy and admiration for his courage and for noble words in which he appealed to Italy and the world.

That he cannot resist for long is ruefully admitted. The Albanian Army consists of about 13,000 men who were trained by an Italian military mission which left the country some time ago. It has 12 tanks and two airplanes. Against this, it is stated, the Italian landing force consisted of between 30,000 and 40,000 men with 400 to 500 tanks and several hundreds of airplanes. There are, of course, plenty more where these came from.

Pacifying the Albanians

Though Premier Benito Mussolini appears to have left nothing to chance, it is anticipated he will have considerable difficulty in "pacifying" the more inaccessible regions to which King Zog was reported to have fled with the bulk of his regulars and an unspecified number of irregulars—all the more so as it can be assumed that Albania's neighbors will allow at least a trickle of arms and ammunition to reach the Albanians.

It is generally assumed, therefore, that for the next few months, at least, Albania is likely to be disturbed. This will involve the much-burdened Italian taxpayer in comparatively heavy expenditure if any semblance of order is to be kept. Albania is a poor country and apart from oil wells whose output is still meager and which were already under Italian control, produces little of value to Italy except some tobacco.

In the field of Balkan strategy

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

What Mussolini is getting; Italian flag flies in Tirana; Washington reaction to Duce's move: Page 4.

Arctic Oil Wells Play Vital Part In Canadian Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Oil wells 100 miles south of the Arctic Circle at Fort Norman on the Mackenzie River, are playing an important part in the use of modern transportation to develop Canada's vast Arctic hinterland. Operating only three summer months, the wells produced in 1938 350 barrels of oil daily, about three times their output in the previous year.

The oil wells supply fuel for diesel-powered boats and mining machinery. During the summer months tanker barges move oil on regular schedule to the radium-silver mine on Great Bear Lake, as well as to Great Slave Lake to supply the Yellowknife Bay and Gordon Lake mining areas. In 1937 an 8½-mile pipeline with storage tanks was constructed to overcome the bar to navigation at the St. Charles rapids on Great Bear River, about 1,200 miles north of the international boundary.

For the transportation requirements of a country so vast as the Canadian North West Territories, an ample supply of gasoline is required. To meet this demand caches of gasoline are strategically placed throughout the actively developed regions of the Arctic and sub-Arctic for the convenience of aviators, prospectors, traders, fishermen and even native Eskimo and Indian trappers. Fuel oil is indispensable to mining operations, and the discovery several years ago of oil near Fort Norman has greatly aided development. With further refining in the near future, this oil supply may be adapted to heating and cooking purposes in hospitals, schools, police and trading posts in the region, thus materially aiding the conservation of the limited timber resources.

Florida Architects Oppose Road Signs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Jacksonville Chapter of the Florida Association of Architects has taken a stand against highway advertising. Resolutions to State officials put the group on record as "positively against further use of Florida highways for uncontrolled sign installations."

Cotton's Answer to Surplus: Lintless Type for Seed Oil

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSON, Miss., April 8—Cotton may still be King in the Deep South, but today his is a constitutional, no longer an absolute, monarchy. The South's gradual escape from the domination of this crop has come with diversification, and along with this has sprung up what is called chemurgy, the technique of finding new uses, chiefly in industry, of agricultural products. Chemurgy has fed upon the shifting social and economic structure, which in turn now finds in this technique the answer to many of its own problems.

New uses for cotton, new crops, and new activities for the southern farmer were discussed here last week at the first southern meeting of the National Chemurgic Council.

Lieut. Gov. J. B. Snider epitomized the issue when he said: "We are confronted with the possibility that as many as 200,000 men may be displaced from our farms by the loss of the cotton market. In the hands of you men—chemists and physical scientists—lies the responsibility of producing new sources of wealth."

Lintless Cotton

Spotlighted on the program was a recent discovery popularly called "bald-headed cotton," a new type almost devoid of lint and seed fuzz. Shortage of cottonseed, and need for vegetable oils to replace the millions of pounds now being imported into the United States, is focusing attention on the possibility of producing cotton as an oil-bearing seed crop, it was pointed out. The Nation is producing more lint than can be disposed of, but seed grown is insufficient to meet domestic requirements of the 500 cotton-oil mills and the large number of industrial plants which use cottonseed in the manufacture of various products.

Geneticists of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station and the Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, produced this new cotton plant which does not include cotton lint and grows only the seed in the boll, the Council was told. "The cotton farmer can keep on growing cotton for the sake of the oil which we need so badly," observed Dr. H. E. Barnard, Director of Research for the Council. "Then we might not have to go to the Philippines for fats and oils to supplement the crop we grow at home, but we will have found a way to grow it on cotton lands."

Cottonseed oil is used in making oleomargarine, shortening, salad dressing, flour, etc., and extensively used in the manufacture of paints; varnishes, lacquers, cosmetics, soap, artificial leather, roofing tar, oilcloth, linoleum, and other articles.

Use of Cellulose

Attention also was focused on the use of cotton in building roads and on new discoveries in the field of cellulose. From the land of Walt Disney's make-believe came some of his drawings of the seven dwarfs, exhibited by H. A. Levey, Chemical Engineering Consultant, New Orleans, La., whose new transparent sheeting from cellulose derivatives is being considered by Mr. Disney for his drawings. This paper resembles cellophane, but is extremely flexible, permitting rearranging of Mr. Disney's characters without redrawing. This paper can be made cheaply from starch derived from southern sweet potatoes and Irish potatoes.

Leaders of the chemurgic movement outlined a plan of farm diversification to divert southern agriculture from the raising of cotton and foodstuffs into industrial production. Many exhibits of products manufactured from agricultural produce demonstrated the feasibility of such a program.

The South is in position to build a better-balanced economy by capitalizing upon its vast supplies of such basic raw materials as cellulose, protein, lignia, starch, resins and gums, and vegetable oils, the Council was told. These, chemically combined into new industrial substances, will give the South such industries as now are only hinted at, it was said.

"Opportunity No. 1"

Designation of the South as "Economic Problem No. 1 of the United States" should be changed to "Opportunity No. 1," Dr. Charles S. Williamson, head of the School of Chemical Engineering, Tulane University, said.

"At present, production in the South stands as follows with reference to the rest of the United States," Dr. Williamson observed: "Ninety-nine per cent of the phosphates, though not representing the largest deposits of phosphate rock; all the cotton, hence all the cottonseed oil and hulls; 45 per cent of natural graphite; all naval stores; over 50 per cent of petroleum and natural gas, 48 per cent of lead; 42 per cent of zinc; all bauxite; 10 per cent of salt; 12 per cent of sucrose; all cane sugar, not including Hawaii and Porto Rico; and sizeable quantities of other products such as copper and clays."

Intimate Message from Washington

Memorandum on Albania—Will Mussolini Stop There or Will He Link Up With Hitler's Ukraine Ambition and Sweep Toward the Black Sea?

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Seizure of Albania is a body blow at the long-cherished Anglo-American hope of weaning Italy away from the Axis, a warning gesture to small European nations that power rests with the Axis and not with its opponents, and a first step across the Balkans.

Beyond this it is a matter for speculation. What comes next is in the innermost thoughts of Hitler and Mussolini. The best guess is that their course will be an opportunistic one depending on developments. This would mean that the move into Albania could either prove a minor incident or the immediate step toward a general European war.

Its most immediate significance is the diversion it provides for Germany. Diplomacy has for weeks been wrestling with the problem of bolstering Poland against German aggression. With extreme pressure concentration on Germany nothing could be more welcome in Berlin than a diversion by Italy. It complicates the problem of organizing resistance to aggression. It advertises axis solidarity. Most important of all, it points a wedge at the most vulnerable spot on the projected ring of resistance which Britain is now trying to forge around the aggressor nations.

Albania's strategic position is of first importance. The "ring of resistance" to be effective must include the Balkans. If Italian forces could reach Bulgaria and thus cut Greece and Turkey off from easy contact with Yugoslavia and Rumania, its power would be enormously reduced. If this is what Mussolini has in mind the seizure of Albania might fall into the category of a preventive move to head off the "encirclement" about which Hitler talked so much in his Wilhelmshaven speech.

A Still Blacker Future

But it can be much more than that. The worst interpretation placed by informed observers here on the seizure is that opening move in a united German-Italian drive to the East. Hungary, Rumania and the Ukraine are well known as objectives of German ambition. Italy moving simultaneously by Germany's side would be expected to reach for everything south of Rumania to the Black Sea. This includes Yugoslavia, Greece, European Turkey and Bulgaria as well as Albania. If any such end is seriously in view the seizure of Albania would be a logical first step since it tends to strangle Yugoslavia in the Adriatic and isolate it from possible aid by way of Greece.

Incidents elsewhere in Europe increase the possibility that this is the explanation. Italian mobilization has been progressing quietly but steadily for weeks. Its strength has already been raised to over one million. German mobilization is also at a high peak. It is learned that within the last two or three days previous to the final capitulation of Madrid, additional Italian troops were landed in Spain. While there is no confirmation of reports that even more have arrived in Spain during the past week, it is known that there have been no withdrawals.

Despite the final victory of General Franco all indications point to continued maintenance of Italian troops in Spain.

Simultaneously, it is reported from Berlin that General Franco has formally joined the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis, giving it a fourth leg which might control the western gateway to the Mediterranean. The stage is all set for a major axis advance eastward with General Franco to cause a diversion in the opponent's rear if there should be resistance. What makes this all the more logical is that the pace of British negotiations toward common resistance has been rapid and undoubtedly more successful than the Axis Powers expected. They may feel that unless they move now it may be too late.

Washington Deeply Concerned

All of this leaves Washington in a state of deep concern. For months now, it has made its contribution toward appeasement in the form of a collateral effort with England to wean Italy away from the Axis. It has never branded Italy an aggressor. It has received an ambassador from the "Emperor of Ethiopia." It consistently overlooked the fact that Italy was making war on the legal government of Spain. It persistently compromised its general attitude of condemnation of aggression for the sake of Italy. It looks now as though this policy has proven a failure.

Another important phase of American foreign policy has been the vigorous effort since Munich to impress on Hitler and Mussolini the possibility that America should not be discounted altogether in their European military calculations. European eyes attracted by this effort have focused on the Congressional drive toward revision of the Neutrality Act which will provide the real test.

The opening Senate hearings failed to disclose quite as much support as the Administration had hoped for repeal of the arms embargo section. While the decision is still in the future by several weeks, sentiment in the Foreign Relations Committee appears to be almost equally divided for and against embargo repeal. This means opponents probably could filibuster revision into oblivion—a development which would greatly reassure the aggressors.

What remains is consideration of possible steps to help prevent a war in Europe. But no one yet has figured out a very promising course.

Joseph C. Harsch

The New Editorial Page

The Christian Science Monitor's Editorial Page dons on Monday a larger and more readable type.

Editorials gain rapidity of reading in two ways: The lines will be shorter, and the print larger. As elsewhere in the paper, legibility is enhanced by adoption of Excelsior type. This was selected after extensive tests as the most distinct and best balanced for Monitor purposes.

The new Editorial type is 43 per cent larger than present news page type, and 35 per cent larger than the coming news type. It is a tradition for Editorial Pages to be set apart from the news in typography as well as in content. Good newspaper ethics limits the expression of editorial opinion to the page clearly marked as such.

Printers speak of the larger type as 10-on-11 Excelsior. By this they mean a 10-point type face set on a body measuring 11 points. There are 72 points in an inch. Excelsior is the name of the type selected to replace the older Ionic.

The new uniform column measure is known to printers as 15½ picas wide. The pica is 12 points, or one-sixth of an inch. Formerly, the Editorial or left side of the page was set in 9-on-10 Ionic, in columns of 16½ picas. The right side of the page, devoted to various features, is to be set in 8-on-9 Excelsior, with columns widened slightly from 15 to 15½ picas.

Some headings are simplified.

Americans at Work
"Home Industries"
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The Week in Focus: Democracies Gain Poland as Axis Hits Back at 'Encirclement'

America: Senate Acts to Reduce Cotton Surplus

King Cotton sits on a pile of 11,300,000 bales of "loan cotton" held by the United States Government. What to do with another producing season coming on became a dominating issue on Capitol Hill.

The Senate on April 4 passed a bill embodying the Smith-Bankhead plan for sale of loan cotton to farmers at 5 cents a pound in place of having them raise more cotton. They could sell at a profit of 3 cents, due to the world price of about 8 cents.

The House did not take kindly to this plan, and appears to have it bottled up.

President Roosevelt entered the lists with a subsidy project for forcing exports at a cut rate. Secretary Hull reluctantly gave his assent to this measure, since it is linked with import quotas on raw cotton and manufactured cloth. Quotas designed to protect American markets from being undercut by cotton sold by America below world prices, and then sent back to America below going prices, especially for manufactured goods.

The President's plan would cost $15,000,000 between now and Aug. 1, and $90,000,000 more for the year. All of the proposals seek to move Government stocks at a minimum loss from prices originally paid to keep up domestic prices.

The Senate is seeking a way out of the log-jam through a coalition plan that would add $150,000,000 to the outlay.

Washington Digest

President: In Warm Springs, Ga., signed Government reorganization bill; $358,000,000 Army Air Corps expansion bill; bill to enable Library of Congress to acquire papers of Charles C. Pinckney and Thomas Pinckney; and resolution extending time for retirement of cotton pool trust certificates.

Senate: Granted additional $600,000 to monopoly study committee.

Received report of TVA investigating committee.

Approved and sent to conference bill providing for reciprocal taxation of state and Federal salaries.

Confirmed William O. Douglas to be Associate Justice of Supreme Court, Fred H. Brown, to be Comptroller General; and Wiley B. Rutledge, Jr., to be Federal Judge in the District of Columbia.

House: Approved $25,000 fund for WPA investigation.

Passed $46,915,000 District of Columbia appropriation.

Passed bills to authorize placing of painting of signing of Constitution and statue of Will Rogers in Capitol.

Completed Congressional action on $100,000 appropriation to pay half of expenses of Mexican Oil Claims Commission.

Woman Opens New Ramp

NEW YORK (AP)—The first car rolled up the new westbound ramp of the George Washington Bridge, April 7. The driver was Mrs. Charles W. Shaw of Somerville, Mass., bound for Washington. The ramp eliminates an S-curve and up-and-down grade.

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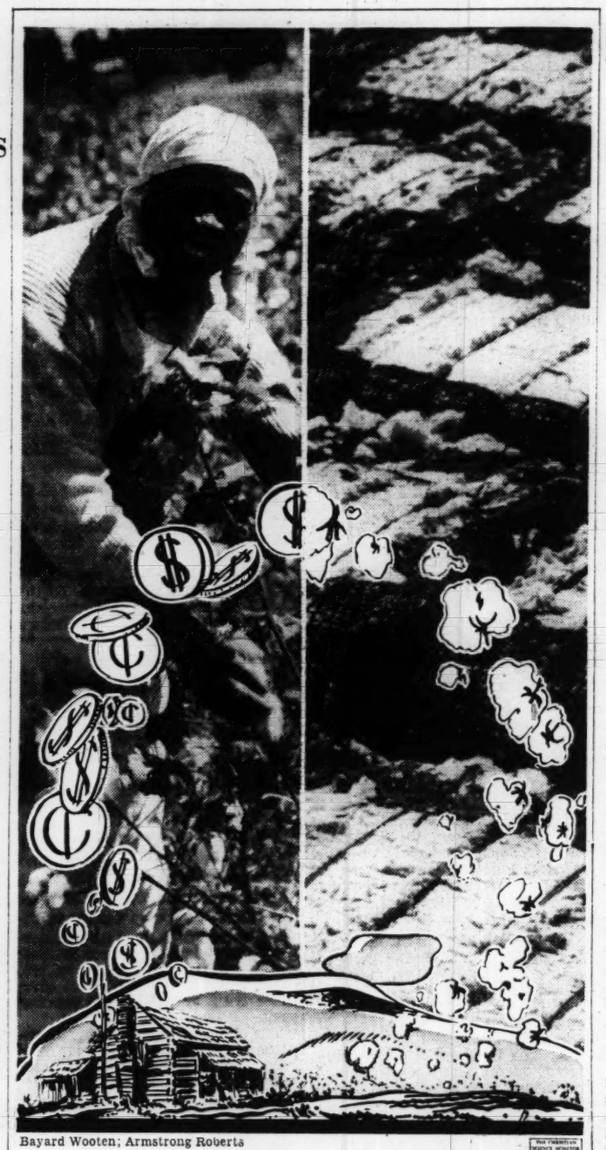

Bayard Wooten; Armstrong Roberts

The United States Senate passes a bill for release of Federal-owned loan cotton to farmers for re-sale at a profit.

Italians Occupy Albania

(Continued from Page 1)

occupation is held to make little difference. Balkan general staffs have long considered Albania as Italian from the military standpoint, and they hold that means of communication are insufficient to allow major operations against either Greece or Yugoslavia to be undertaken from Albanian territory. Only two good roads lead into Yugoslavia, one by way of Scutari, the other by way of Ochrida. Towards Greece the approaches are easier, but both Yugoslavia and Greece have always feared direct landing on their coasts more than invasion from Albania. But such landing would be hazardous if the British fleet were still in the Mediterranean.

Another aspect of the situation which has not escaped notice is that by starting invasion without notice on Good Friday Premier Mussolini risked deeply wounding the susceptibilities of Roman Catholics. Vatican circles are stated to be deeply moved, and it is thought probable the Duce's disregard of religious feelings of Italians may ultimately be found to have lost him more than it gained—in addition to the fact that he has once again shown complete disregard of his international obligations.

Albanians 'to Resist to Last'

ROME, April 8 (AP)—The Albanian news agency distributed today the text of a broadcast appealing to "the people of Italy" against "unjust aggression" in Albania.

The appeal said:

"The regime of Signor Mussolini not satisfied with five years of war . . . for the one reason of foreign political grandeur, is today attacking a people of 1,000,000 inhabitants which in course of centuries of history, although proud of its independence and liberty, has given proof of friendship toward the Italian people.

"The whole Albanian people, their arms in their hands, have opposed this unjust aggression with an unshakable will to resist to the last drop of their blood.

"The Albanian people in this tragic moment are treasuring Signor Mussolini's motto that a people which does not defend itself does not deserve to live.

"The Albanian people add to this motto that men, women, and children will renew in this tragic hour the lesson of supreme heroism before the conscience of the civilized world."

Dutch Trade Fair Proves Successful

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

UTRECHT, The Netherlands—Political developments in Europe had no unfavorable influence on the attendance or on the volume of business carried on at the fortieth International Spring Industries and Trade Fair held here in March.

In fact, it would seem that this Fair derived benefit from events in so far that orders which would have been placed at the Leipzig Fair, in view of unsettled conditions in Germany, were transferred to Utrecht.

A large number of Americans who had planned to go to Leipzig prolonged their stay at Utrecht and placed important orders there. The earthenware industry in particular did a brisk trade.

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Fund Is to Advance Finland's Culture

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINKI, Finland—Finland's special Culture Fund has now reached a total of 20,000,000 Finnish marks. The money has been subscribed by private persons who have given in accordance with their means.

The primary aim of Finland's Culture Fund Association is to support and encourage the general and spiritual development of national culture among the present and future generations.

A founders' meeting has decided to give monetary assistance toward the study of commerce and agricultural research, while aid in the form of scholarships was awarded to professors Pentti Eskola, Niilo Toivonen and Paavo Simola—prominent research workers in geology, chemistry, and medicinal chemistry respectively.

Paderewski Lauds Accord And Premier Chamberlain

SAN FRANCISCO, April 8 (AP)—Ignace Jan Paderewski, former Polish Premier, said today the new British-Polish accord "is what I have believed for many years to be the true stand for Poland to take."

The statesman-pianist said in a statement he admires Neville Chamberlain, British Prime Minister, "for his noble efforts to maintain peace in Europe. The alliance recently signed between Poland and His Majesty's Government, proclaiming the readiness of the British nation to make the utmost sacrifice in defending peace, adds to my admiration, profound reverence and gratitude.

"I am sure these sentiments are wholeheartedly shared by my entire nation. . . . The Poles will never give up their liberty without a bitter fight."

600 Towns in Texas

There are more than 600 incorporated towns in Texas.

Europe: Italy Takes Albania; Britain Seeks More Alliances

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Another of Europe's small nations appears headed for loss of its slender hold on political independence, with as yet uncalculated meanings for a world walking a narrow ridge between peace and war.

Occupation of Albania by Italian troops and warships beginning April 7 came as a surprise. Rome had not mentioned Albania in recent demands for empire expansion.

The slowly forming "stop-aggression" bloc had not prepared to resist this coup. Neither London nor Paris has come to Albania's rescue.

It is another stroke calculated to be difficult for the democracies to oppose. Albania is one of the few plums given by the Allies of 1914-1918 to their Italian companion in arms. Since 1921 Albania has been an Italian dependency in all but name, with British and French consent.

Reasons advanced by Rome for its sudden resort to force are generally viewed as pretexts. There had been no serious dispute or minority problem, no hint of impending conflict. Some credence is given by London and Paris to Italy's assurance that its troops will be withdrawn as soon as "order" is restored.

King Zog has fled from the capital. His armed resistance to Italy's invasion hints that installation of a ruler more amenable to Rome's wishes is a principal objective of the invasion.

Albania has great strategic importance. It lies a scant 50 sea miles west of Italy's boot heel, across a narrow inlet that commands the Adriatic Sea. Italian possession of Albania would render Yugoslavia in effect landlocked except at Italy's pleasure.

Albania lies between Yugoslavia on the north, and Greece on the south. These three countries constitute the entire coast of the Balkan Peninsula as it fronts on the Adriatic and Mediterranean. By military occupation of Albania, Italy is in a position to exert armed pressure on Yugoslavia and Greece.

Fulcrum in Balkans

Yugoslavia is especially vulnerable. The Croats, who are one of the three racial groups within Yugoslavia, are potential separatists. They welcome Fascist aid in any way that promotes their long-standing demand for autonomy, even to disruption of Yugoslavia à la Czecho- Slovakia.

So much for fairly obvious effects and meanings of the Albanian coup. The dominating question remains: What long-term use does Signor Mussolini intend to make of his new strategic foothold in non-Italian territory?

Is it a quick move to forestall the Balkan encroachments of his expansive German Axis partner?

Or, is it merely the next step in a co-ordinated pattern of aggression worked out with German approval and designed to checkmate the democracies? Both Rome and Berlin issued counter-blasts this week against what they call a revival of Britain's pre-1914 policy of "encirclement." Since Hitler came to power, he has demolished the French ring of alliances around Germany in Central Europe.

German approval of the Albanian coup is indicated by dispatches from Berlin. The German and Italian General Staffs met at Innsbruck just before the attack on Albania.

Should this appearance of solidarity along the Rome-Berlin Axis prove substantial, Italy's position would be clarified. Since Reichsführer Hitler took over Czecho-Slovakia and pushed his influence southeast toward Yugoslavia, Signor Mussolini had seemed to waver from the Axis a bit.

The Duce's future attitude toward his more powerful partner is not necessarily fixed by this week's events, but Italy at present remains on the Axis side of things while Europe's cleavages make indecision less tenable. Every nation in Europe is being forced to choose.

'Stop-Aggression' Bloc

Britain's positive policy on the Continent of Europe resulted in agreement with Poland for a permanent guarantee of Polish independence. Foreign Minister Joseph Beck and Prime Minister Chamberlain completed this historic step April 6. The pledge covers "any threat, direct or indirect."

The "splendid isolation" of Britain thus ends in dramatic fashion. Poland has only to decide that an indirect threat to its independence is underway, and resist this threat, for Britain to be obliged to render aid or go back on its clear commitment.

Mr. Chamberlain's reversal of policy from Munich to the Polish defensive alliance stands almost alone in British annals. A full explanation of this shift may go deep into undisclosed diplomatic secrets. Or, as the cartoonists see it, Britain's "umbrella man" trusted too much at Munich, and now has been forced to lay aside his "gamp" for the defensive sword.

To date, the "stop-aggression" bloc numbers Britain, France, and Poland. Other powers eligible for the bloc present the following indications:

Russia Sets a Price

Russia: Mr. Chamberlain spoke in a friendly way of Russia to the House of Commons April 3. A report came out that Russia had agreed to supply Poland and Rumania with war materials. The Russian radio on April 4 denied this with some heat. Moscow is taking advantage of its renewed trading position. At Munich six months ago, Britain and France took no care with Russian feelings. Now they need Russia either as an ally or an assured neutral, preferably an ally.

Russia plays on their suspense, while dickering for a price. Mr. Chamberlain told the Commons April 3 that British armed aid to Poland, without Russia's army and air force to help, would be "walking into a trap."

Rumania: King Carol hesitates, despite his friendship for Poland. Germany grips the economic throat of Rumania. Carol in the circumstances avoided any action likely to offend Berlin.

Yugoslavia: Alarmed over Italy's action in Albania, Yugoslavia desires an interim guarantee of independence, similar to that given to Poland before the permanent accord was provided for. Without such a guarantee, Yugoslavia cannot risk joining the anti-aggression bloc.

Greece: Position similar to that of Yugoslavia, plus a tradition of allegiance to the democracies.

Turkey: France undertakes to assure Turkish support. Turkey, like Russia, has a price. On April 4 Paris reported that Turkey had asked for the Alexandretta sanjak (district) in French-mandated Syria. In exchange, British and French ships would be assured passage through the Dardanelles, bottleneck between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean.

Baltic States: Lithuania is bound by a non-aggression pact with Germany, concluded when Memel was ceded to the Reich, March 22. The other Baltic States are pledged to neutrality.

Belgium and the Netherlands: On the democratic side, but wary and traditionally neutral.

Wide World; © International; James Sawnders

Polish Foreign Minister Josef Beck (top right) enters defensive alliance with Britain.

Henry L. Stimson (lower right), former United States Secretary of State: "Shall we be content to sit idly. . . ."

U. S. Debates Neutrality

Henry L. Stimson, Republican Secretary of State when Japan invaded Manchuria, stood April 5 before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee as the first witness in public hearings on revision of the Neutrality Act.

Mr. Stimson boldly advocated revision to release America for action on the anti-aggression side. He said:

"Our Caucasian civilization is threatened by the gravest danger with which it has been confronted for four centuries."

He favors maximum discretion for the President in determining the application of neutrality provisions. Mr. Stimson, who sponsored the doctrine of not recognizing gains won by force in violation of peace instruments, also spoke up for economic pressure against aggressors.

Bernard M. Baruch, director of the War Industries Board in 1917-18, represented middle-of-the-road neutrality sentiment weighted toward isolation. He opposed sanctions and collective action against aggressors.

President Roosevelt at Warm Springs on April 1 said that "there will be no war except one for which Germany will be responsible."

The same day, Reichsführer Hitler shifted his attack from smaller powers in his path to Britain in a speech at the Wilhelmshaven launching of National Socialist Germany's first 35,000-ton battleship. He lashed out at pre-war British "encirclement" of Germany, and threatened to scrap the British naval accord.

Secretary Hull ranged himself vigorously behind recent American stands against aggression. His latest reciprocal trade treaty, with Turkey, is seen as an economic link in the "stop-aggression" chain.

Closed Shop Loses in West

SAN FRANCISCO, April 7 (AP)—The closed shop, in effect, was ruled "contrary to public policy" in three opinions handed down yesterday by the State Appellate Court.

The American Federation of Labor unions involved said they would appeal to the State Supreme Court.

The Court held indirectly that a closed shop contract infringed on the individual employee's right to have full freedom of self-organization and designation of his own bargaining representatives.

Justice John T. Nourse, who wrote the unanimous opinions for the three-judge court, based his decision largely on a section of the labor code which union attorneys contended was written solely to outlaw the "yellow dog" contract under which an employer forces an employee to remain a member of a company union.

"It is manifest," Judge Nourse wrote, "the statute went far beyond that when it denounced a contract requiring employees to join some specific labor organization. . . .

"It may be doubted whether it would not have been subject to the constitutional objection of discrimination if it had been made to apply to one type of labor organization."

All three cases involved picketing to enforce closed shop demands. The Court commented peaceful picketing for illegal purposes was not lawful.

The portion of the law involved was adopted by the State Legislature in 1933 and incorporated in the 1937 Labor Code. It says:

"Every promise made after Aug. 1, 1933, between any employee or prospective employee and his employer, prospective employer or any other person is contrary to public policy if either party thereto promises . . . to join or to remain a member of a labor organization or to join or remain a member of an employer organization."

Librarians in N. J. Launch Pilgrimages

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PATERSON, N. J., April 8—Ten pilgrimages to historic libraries in New Jersey have been arranged by a committee of New Jersey junior librarians as part of the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the New Jersey Library Association. The first tour will begin on May 2, during which month six pilgrimages are scheduled.

New Jersey has a wealth of old, interesting libraries, houses and taverns, many of which will be viewed during the pilgrimages. It is one of the oldest states in the Union and was the center of much activity, its history being rich with romance and names of individuals prominent in the early archives of this country.

Four "optional tours" have been arranged by the junior librarians committee to take in picturesque colonial landmarks having no relation to libraries. Information about the pilgrimages can be obtained from ony New Jersey public library.

Asia: Clouds Lift Slightly in Accord On Fishing Rights

Japan and Soviet Russia signed on April 2 a pact regulating their long-standing dispute over the fisheries off the coasts of Eastern Siberia and the Kamchatka peninsula.

Since before the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-5 the differences have led to periodic frictions. By the terms now arranged, Russia appears to have won most of its original demands. Both sides made concessions.

The agreement is temporary, as insisted upon by Russia. It runs to the end of this year. Its principal provisions relate to the annual auction of fisheries lots, many of which are owned by the Soviet Government.

A less quieting incident took place far to the south along the China Coast, where Japan has occupied a small group of islands, the Spratly Islands.

France on April 4 dispatched a note of protest to Japan. The Spratly Islands, which lie off the coast of French Indo-China, are claimed by France.

China is preparing to establish an airline from Chungking, the interior Chinese capital, to Moscow.

Credits of $12,800,000 to China for purchase of military aircraft are reported at Hong Kong to be on the way from American sources.

The Anti-Comintern Pact of Japan, Germany, and Italy, was this week joined by Spain. The United States recognized General Franco and prepared to send an Ambassador, possibly Jefferson Caffery, now assigned to Brazil.

Netherlands Plans More Road Lighting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—Sodium vapor lighting is to be extended to all roads in the Netherlands having a traffic of at least 2,400 vehicles in 24 hours, it is announced here.

This new lighting system which makes use of glaring headlights superfluous and eliminates danger caused by blinding and constant dimming, has been successfully applied for some years on a very busy 12-mile stretch of main road between Amsterdam and Haarlem.

The new scheme will mean that another 100 miles of motor roads are to be equipped with the system.

New Jersey to Ease Relief Deficit Load

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., April 8—Release during the next few days of $3,890,000 to the State Financial Assistance Committee for distribution among municipalities in partial payment of the 1938 unemployment relief deficit was announced by William H. Albright, State Treasurer, today. Of this amount, he said that $3,000,000 would be diverted from the State Sinking Fund and the balance borrowed from the State Teachers' Pension and Annuity Fund in accordance with recently enacted laws.

The State's gross 1938 relief deficit has been placed at about $7,100,000, of which no provision has been made for the payment of approximately $2,500,000.

No progress has been made up to date by the Legislature in solving the 1939 relief financing problem. House Republicans will submit several schemes to an open test vote when it next meets.

Bata's Czech Passport Fails to Allow Entrance

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—A special board of inquiry at Ellis Island voted yesterday to exclude Thomas Bata, son of the late wealthy Czech shoe manufacturer, from the United States because he carried a Czech passport.

The ruling was based on the assumption that no de facto government exists in Mr. Bata's country, lately invaded by Germany. The board, however, paroled him in his own recognizance pending an appeal to the Secretary of Labor. Mr. Bata arrived Thursday.

PicketsPicketDemopoulus; His Pickets Picket Pickets

BUFFALO, N. Y., (AP)—Pickets picketed pickets here April 7.

Five pickets, members of the American Federation of Labor affiliated Buffalo Joint Craft Council, walked to and fro in front of William G. Demopoulos' Resaurant. The president of the council, Patrick J. Geracci, charged the restaurant employed non-union labor. Two other pickets, whom Mr. Demopoulos said he had hired, picketed the first group. Mr. Demopoulos said his employees were well satisfied.

SITROUX EMBOSSED Paper Napkins
by the makers of Sitroux Tissues

Memorandum From Spain

Breadth of New Spain's Vision Found to Hinge on Land for Small Holders and Development of Rich Farm Resources

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Madrid

With warring elements having subsided into an acceptance of a new directorate over Spain's destiny, there comes into focus problems which the incidents of battle had curtained almost into obscurity.

The responsibility of reconstruction, economic, political and personal, which had steadily lost emphasis in the war-wracked country now sounds a clear call once more.

As the Spanish Civil War has been fundamentally fought on political issues, political readjustment can be said to have been roughly achieved in the duration of hostilities. In the economic sphere, with the knowledge that 70 per cent of Spain's population lives on the land, it is not hard to appreciate the predominant claim of agriculture to immediate review.

Since wartime exigencies have completely corroded the fabric of the country's agrarian system, reducing it to an anarchy of shifting populations and "trouble" zones, it is wisest to seek ideas for practical reform from prewar conditions, by scrutinizing which, a new regime might discreetly avoid provoking discontent.

In the years immediately preceding the 1936 rebellion, the data available on the land question in Spain held alarming import.

These figures-on-the-wall credited 65 per cent of a total population of 24,000,000 with less than 6½ per cent of the nation's land; while a feudal clique, representing 4 per cent of the populace, possessed 60 per cent.

This anomaly had typified the "latifundia" and "minifundia" landscape, the former comprising the vast ranches of Andalusia, Castile, Estremadura, and Leon; the latter chiefly Galician holdings insufficient for the needs of a single family. While one absentee landlord owned some 80,000 hectares of land, 2,500,000 peasants of Galicia collectively possessed less than 3,000,000.

To dissolve such disparity will be vital as it will be complex to the new Spain. Ten per cent of Spanish soil is the richest in Europe, 45 per cent is average, 35 per cent is under average, and only 10 per cent remains desert. From this fertility is produced a large proportion of the world's supply of oranges, onions, grapes, olive oil, artichokes, cork, rice, and raisins; to preserve that proportion on top of pre-war and wartime disorder is going to demand far-sighted action.

Peasants' earnings in recent normal times raise an appurtenant problem, complicated by regional discrepancies. With $200 a year from his 180 work days, the Saragossa peasant was envied by his counterpart from Avila whose income rarely exceeded $20. The average peasant wage over the whole country was computed at about $112 per annum, though there were 1,000,000 unemployed, and in a third of the country embracing a population of 1,053,000 there were 874,500 earning less than 10 cents a day. It is an interesting commentary on the situation that in 1935 Alicante Province artichokes were bought locally at three cents per pound; in Madrid they were six cents each, and in London 18 cents each.

Another step from the shadows toward a new "Sunny Spain" will be acclaimed when the post-war administration recognizes that a weak internal market, consequent on low wages, means the squandering of prolific resources in the fields and vineyards of Spain. The disappearance of the yunteros—laborers with a pair of horses and no land to plow—will be the harbinger of this new policy's success.

But reform will not be the only concern of the future; progress and expansion in agricultural activity leave much room for attention. Only 3,200,000 hectares of Spanish earth are completely unproductive; of the other 46,000,000 hectares, more than half, 24,000,000, are as yet uncultivated.

Here is an opportunity for enterprise and initiative, apparent without analysis or discussion. The relief and amplification of Spain's agricultural intricacies may well become the standard by which first to appraise the breadth of new Spain's vision.

Leading Southerners Differ On South's Economic Status

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—Continued sectional prejudices and aggravated economic differences are held responsible for the condition of the South today by Senator Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina speaking in a forum discussion before the Fifth Human Relations Institute at the University of North Carolina today.

Replying to a statement by Dr. Frank Porter Graham, President of the University, that only the South could be held at fault for its classification as the Nation's Economic Problem No. 1, Senator Bailey charged that what the South needed was not government relief, but "a square deal in the national policy which has favored other regions and been adverse to the South. He cited discriminatory freight rates which have worked against the South, and declared: "The Federal Government subsidized great railroad systems from the West to the North—but not a mile in the South or to the South. There were billions in pensions to the Union soldiers; none to the South. Immense sums have been spent developing canals, rivers, harbors and ports serving the North, with comparatively small sums in the South."

Dr. Graham and Senator Bailey, both native North Carolinians, each expressed unwavering loyalty to the faith in the South, but they took different views as to the economic problem it presents and the methods of bringing about a solution. An audience of more than 2,000 gave them both close attention.

Dr. Graham, in opening the discussion relative to the South's economic status, declared that, in spite of this section's natural resources, and its possession of more than a third of the Nation's good farming land, "we have the most eroded soils, the poorest housing and health record, the least organization of labor, the most tenants and sharecroppers, the lowest wages and purchasing power, the highest interest rates, the greatest amount of illiteracy, the least per capita book circulation and the lowest proportion of students in high schools and colleges."

Dr. Graham, maintaining that the above conditions are bound to constitute a vast economic problem, went on to say that "this section, with 28 per cent of the population, receives only 9 per cent of the Nation's income, pays 60 per cent of the country's fertilizer bill, educates 33 per cent of the Nation's children, pays only 12 per cent of the national income tax, has less than 11 per cent of the bank deposits and less than a billion of the nation's more than 28 billions of insurance assets.

"With more equal opportunity for their children, the Southern people will have a fairer chance in the house of their fathers to play a larger creative part in the great adventure of making a more prosperous, freer and nobler America."

Senator Bailey asserted in reply that the theory that the South is the Nation's Economic Problem No. 1 "is blown up, not only by the data as to wages and incomes, but by simple facts of current record.

"There is a Southern task," Senator Bailey asserted, "and it is largely the task of getting, after 80 years, a square deal in the national policy which has favored other regions and been adverse to the South. We may be pardoned for being impatient of advices from Federal authorities until they give us justice."

Art Finds Expression in Wrought Iron

The Hvale Forge Workshop of Deerfield, Ill.

The upper strip shows an estate sign, a fire screen and a weather vane. In the foreground of lower picture James Hvale, designer, is at left and Leander Hvale at right

Country Forge Brings Work And Prosperity to One Family

"Americans at Work"
Three-part series of 36 articles, sixth of 12 articles on "Home Industries"

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

As they look back on it now, the best thing that happened to Leander Hvale and his son James of Deerfield, Ill., during the lean '30s was to get their salaries cut. If that hadn't happened, Mr. Hvale might still be working for the chemical company, and Jim would probably be helping people find their right volume on library shelves. The Hvales weren't dissatisfied with those jobs when they had them; but they would much, much rather be doing what they are doing now—forging wrought-iron signs and weather vanes and fire screens and things like that.

"You can't say that we make money, really," said Jim Hvale. "But our family of four gets a living from our forge, and we love our work. Besides, when father and I gave up our jobs we made room for other people at a time when jobs were scarce, and we have been able to employ one or more men in our new business. And we're not stopping where we are now. We expect to go ahead."

The work of the Hvales may be seen in all parts of the country—east coast, and west coast, and in between. Their wrought-iron signs usually depict the hobby of the owner of an estate. Many of them have touches of humor. Dogs bark, horses prance, gardeners look with amazement at their crops, whole families appear in characteristic poses, all above the dignified name of the owner of the property.

The Hvale (pronounced Valley) Forge is still pretty much a home industry, not far removed from the basement stage, although now housed in a remodeled blacksmith shop. Its beginnings not quite five years ago were the humblest.

One night, after his day in the library, Jim Hvale decided to make a weather vane for the barn, such as his mother had been asking for. Art was his hobby; he had been taking night courses at the Art Institute for some time and found it easy to express his ideas in drawings. So with the help of his father, he got some metal and sketched upon it the Hvale family, mother, father, and two children, in typical poses. Mr. Hvale helped his son cut out the pattern.

The design pleased Mrs. Hvale, but there was one fault. The figures weren't sturdy enough for a weather vane; they bent when the metal was held upright. So the father and son put a wooden frame around them and used the silhouette as a sign to inform visitors that they had reached the Hvale home.

A neighbor saw it and wanted something similar for his own place. That gave the Hvales their first order. After a few more voluntary requests, Mr. Hvale went out to see if he could sell others, and he had some success. He made an arrangement with his employer to work on a half-time basis, and went more seriously into the wrought iron craft. Jim did the designing at night.

After doing some advertising, so many orders came in that Mr. Hvale decided to give up his job. Some months later Jim said good-bye to his friends in the library. That was in 1934. They have been working hard at it ever since.

"Mother deserves much credit for her patience with us," said Jim Hvale. "You can imagine what it is like to keep house with a blacksmith shop in your basement. She put up with that for two years."

The shop is now in a real blacksmith shop over near the Deerfield, Ill., station. Motorists can find it easily and Mrs. Hvale no longer has to dust the smoke of the forge fire from her furniture.

The Hvales have expanded their line now to include screens for fireplaces with interesting wrought-iron silhouettes upon them, mail boxes, ornamental switch plates for electric buttons and grill work for porches. A number of stores in Chicago and New York carry their products.

Turning Their Talents

Other artists are turning their talents to practical use by combining business sense with their esthetic abilities. Miss Ruth Israel Denison, of St. Louis, used to teach Y. W. C. A. girls how to make hand-wrought jewelry. About six years ago the "Y" discontinued its classes, so Miss Denison set up a classroom in her home and now has a small school in which she teaches people to make anything from a simple paper cutter to a ring.

Then there is the case of Cecil Duell, Cincinnati sculptor.

Finding that marble statues and his long developed talents had little demand in 1932 and that he was suddenly among the unemployed after many years of success as a sculptor, Mr. Duell revised his ideas of production to a low cost plan. He rented a barn near a gravel quarry, bought a second-hand concrete mixer and began putting his art into concrete instead of Bedford Stone. For a time he was a one-man industry, but today he has added two helpers and has moved into a better building on the grounds of the same quarry.

He began turning out mantels and ornamental building blocks in concrete. First, he models his object in soft clay. From this model he makes a plaster cast into which his special mix of concrete is then poured to obtain the finished product. The result is a cast concrete form that has the appearance of stone and, according to Mr. Duell, qualities of endurance that excel stone itself.

The finished mantels match the beauty of hand-carved stone pieces and cost only a fraction as much. Variety in appearance is obtained by changes in the concrete mix and by coloring and buffing. After the mold is made by the sculptor, any number of mantels can be cast by unskilled workmen. Even if only one is produced, it costs much less than any hand-cut process would.

Mr. Duell has used this process to make decorative building blocks, for copings, for corners, and for store fronts.

Recently he completed a series of such blocks for the Cincinnati Zoo. They front one of the new buildings.

While the process of making these building blocks is not new, Mr. Duell has developed new uses for the process by his skill in using it. People who could not afford to buy architectural ornaments in hand-cut stone for their houses are using his concrete mantels. He has placed them in $5,000 houses, to the delight of the builders.

Embroidery Worker

Maybe you wouldn't call embroidery art. Surely you would'nt expect a retired railroad engineer to embroider. But here is a story of a former engine "hustler" who supplements his pension by selling luncheon sets, doilies, and quilts which he embroiders.

The former railroader is Jared P Carter of Denver, Colo. In the last four years he estimates that he has embroidered about 400 pieces of fancywork. He was a little fellow of ten when he learned to ply needles through material on hoops. He kept at it until he learned many intricate stitches. Then came many years when he was kept busy in the freight yards and embroidery didn't enter much into his life. For 31 years his job as "hustler" was to take locomotives from the yards to the station for the Denver and Rio Grande. At length he was retired for a disability, and he had to find something to follow as a hobby.

He remembered his old fondness for the needle and floss. The things he began to make were so attractive that people wanted to buy them. So it turned out that although he meant to make things just for gifts to present to friends, he now finds himself launching into a small business.

Survey of Hawaiian Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—To obtain a complete and sharply detailed picture of the status of labor in Hawaii the Department of Labor has undertaken a study of conditions affecting the working people in the Islands.

James H. Shoemaker, on leave from duties as Professor of Economics at Brown University, has been sent to Honolulu to head the survey as a representative of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. He estimated the study would require until midsummer.

Begining of the study marks successful culmination of an insistent campaign by unions, industrial groups, and by the Territory's representatives in Washington, all of whom have been strongly urging that such a survey be conducted.

Both labor and industry in the Territory are confidently relying upon the study to substantiate their respective programs. The sugar interests are expecting the survey to show conditions on the plantations and rates of pay are on a par with, if not better than, mainland conditions. If the Federal study bears out this contention the sugar industrialists believe their case in Washington will be materially strengthened in their continual fight to combat what they describe as discriminative legislation favoring mainland producers.

Samuel W. King, Hawaii's delegate to Congress, believes that the study, when complete, will strengthen Hawaii's claims to statehood.

Commenting upon this phase of the study, Mr. King said: "I feel very strongly that such a survey would show that we are much further advanced than a great many communities on the mainland and that the gross misrepresentations of the situation in Hawaii, used by our enemies, are without foundation in fact. It would be pertinent also to know where we fall short of the best labor standards and practices, so we may correct any existing faults and meet the requirements of the day in providing labor with its fair share of the wealth it helps produce."

Gravenstein Co-operation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEBASTOPOL, Calif.—After 27 years of competitive selling of Gravenstein apples from the Sebastopol section, dealers have finally concluded that the only hope for market control is through co-operation.

To this end the Gravenstein Co-operative Sales Agency has just been formed here, designed to eliminate competition among sellers in an effort to bring about a stabilization for both growers and the market trade.

Under the new management of L. R. Hart, the Sebastopol Applegrowers' Union, founded in 1912, took the initiative recently in forming the new sales agency which has brought together both the co-operative and the independent packers governing more than 85 per cent of the total Gravenstein output of the world.

The purposes of a well planned marketing program, Mr. Hart points out, are to eliminate shipments of immature fruit, small sizes and low grades, and to regulate the supplies of good quality fruit going to market in line with the demand at reasonable prices.

Outstanding among the plans of the new sales agency is arrangement for wider distribution of Gravensteins on Pacific Coast markets where trucks and trains can make such prompt delivery that apples may ripen on the trees.

The largest season of Gravensteins ever harvested here was about 2,200 carloads and it is believed even this peak harvest may be sold at a reasonable profit if properly distributed in local markets as well as to export and eastern trade.

Gas Masks for Diplomats

WASHINGTON (AP)—All American diplomats, consuls and clerks in Europe have been equipped with American Army gas masks. The Army, at the suggestion of the State Department, began sending them abroad last August and completed the last consignment last month.

The total number sent over was 1,550.

Another Bible Link Seen In Sarcophagus of Pharaoh

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO—The important discovery of the sarcophagus of one of the four Pharaohs Shashanq of the 22nd Dynasty by a French archaeological society is expected to prove an interesting link in Bible history.

San el Hagar, where the excavations have been carried out by Professor Montet of Strasbourg University, is the ancient Sekhet Tchant, known later as Tanis by the Greeks, capital of Lower Egypt from about 1100 B. C. to 750 B. C., and is recognized as the "Zoan" mentioned frequently in Hebrew writings.

The name Shashanq is the "Shishak" of Bible history, but, it is not yet definitely known whether the tomb was that of the Shishak who invaded Jerusalem in the reign of Rehoboam and annexed Palestine.

Another interesting feature of the discovery is that this is apparently the only silver sarcophagus so far found. It is also said that the workmanship is exceptionally fine.

So important is the discovery that King Farouk, who is intensely interested in archaeology, took the first opportunity to go specially to San el Hagar to visit the diggings, which are described as being nearly 40 feet deep and covering about 400 square yards.

Fruitful Area

There is evidence that in the past Tanis was the center of a wonderfully rich district; in fact it had the reputation of being the most fertile part of Egypt and was famous for its orchards, vines, and wheat cultivation. It was situated on the Tanitic branch of the river which discharged into the sea, or littoral lake, if it existed then, somewhere in the locality of the present Port Said. In the past the whole region was irrigated by the basin system, that is by inundation during flood time, but probably that system deteriorated at the beginning of the Arab period or about 600 A. D. It was at that time, at any rate, that the district went out of cultivation. It is thought that the inundation might have been caused either through the breaking of dykes along the seashore, or, what is considered more probable, by the sinking of the northern part of the Delta as a result of some earth subsidence, evidence of which is to be found all along the coast right up to Alexandria.

At the present time the "Field of Zoan" is a vast waste of salt scrub, out of which rise mounds, the ruins of ancient towns and villages, while some 10 miles to the north commences Lake Menzaleh which now covers about 250,000 acres and stretches from Port Said to Damietta. The village of San el Hagar is but the merest shadow of the ancient city, said to have been one of the most populated in the Delta. It is inhabited by a few fishermen and the cultivators of a narrow strip of patchy crops bordering the ancient river which has now dwindled to a small stream and is used as an agricultural drain.

Reclamation Projects

San el Hagar lies about 15 miles north of the present cultivation zone of Egypt and has no connection whatsoever towards the east, though in ancient days it was on the highway along the littoral of the Eastern Mediterranean. The land is, however, of excellent quality, if only the salt is removed, and this will be realized when a good water supply is brought from the south and deep drainage facilities provided by means of pumps. It figures prominently in the new reclamation projects which are being devised to provide for the growing population, and doubtless before many decades have elapsed the district will have attained, and possibly even surpassed, the fertility it had 3,000 years ago.

It is anticipated that the present discovery is but the forerunner of others which may shed much needed light on this period of Egyptian history which covers that of the Hebrew kings. At first it was reported that the mummy was that of the Pharaoh Psousennes whose daughter is supposed to have married King Solomon, but this has since been denied. It and other remains, such as jewelry, alabaster vases, etc., are now being specially treated and packed for transport to Cairo Museum.

Sofia: Dream Coming True

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA—There are two Sofias just now: a real one and a dream one. Actually the Bulgarian capital has 300,000 inhabitants; the dream Sofia has 750,000, and is planned as one of Europe's most beautiful new cities.

Now a British author, Bruce Lockhart, has written in a recent book that Sofia is the most beautifully located city on the continent. Most people who have been in Venice, Geneva, Stockholm, and other places, would disagree, but still it is certain that Sofia has a splendid natural site.

And now the whole city is to be transformed. It is to be rebuilt as the fantasy of a skilled German engineer dictates. No vested interests or temporary inconveniences will be allowed to interfere with future beauty and convenience. Tomorrow's Sofia may be a model of city planning.

It is to be like a star with eight great avenues radiating from the center. Yet there is to be no congestion in the center and the star is to be green. Street cars and autobuses will be directed away from the busiest streets on to "ring" avenues. The trunk roads also are planned to make graceful detours. All the main streets will be tree-shaded. The whole city will be verdant with parks. A good-sized forest is to be included in the city limits, but is not to prevent expansion.

Sofia will move symmetrically out over the plains and climb in an ordinary fashion up the nearby mountains. There are to be swimming pools, many athletic fields, and direct roads to nearby skiing areas. All Sofia, winter and summer, will be able to pour out of town into woods and picturesque defiles.

This dream has been worked out in detail, put into plaster of Paris, and is on exhibition. The plan is also discussed in every cafe and home. For its realization costs money. Besides that, it requires the tearing down of many existing buildings. It will also bring decided changes in real-estate values.

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Downey Asks More Spending Instead of Greater Savings

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 8—The maiden Senate speech of Senator Sheridan Downey (D) of California, "ham and egg" pension plan advocate, was a combined plea for a larger WPA appropriation and attack on the meagerness of the present social security system.

Complaining that average old age pensions under federal law make poverty "official" in the United States, the Californian declared that the only way to keep the economic ball rolling is to put purchasing power in the hands of the Nation's "senior citizens"—those past 60, who would spend instead of invest.

"We have reached an era," he warned, "when savings will permanently outrun the Nation's needs."

Giving his support to the proposal to increase the supplementary WPA appropriation from $100,000,000 to the $150,000,000 asked for by President Roosevelt, Senator Downey foresaw new financial difficulties ahead for the Nation unless spending is increased. If the national income should, by war, or "some miracle" be raised to $100,000,000, then savings would be increased to $25,000,000, a sum that business enterprise can no longer absorb in investments, he declared.

To support his view, Senator Downey cites studies of the Brookings Institution recommending "a larger flow of funds through consumptive channels rather than more abundant savings."

Senator Downey's phisosophy is soon to find expression on the Senate floor in connection with proposed liberalization of the Social Security Act. This is expected to bring the first Senate discussion of the Townsend movement at this session.

His views are watched curiously because he is one of the few "New Deal-Townsendites" returned in the last election. For the most part, it was the Republican Party which benefited by the powerful ground swell for higher pensions. Senator Downey would scrap the Social Security Act as wholly inadequate in the way of pensions.

Against this, Senator Francis T. Maloney (D) of Connecticut offers a typical view from the other side. In large part their dispute epitomizes the issue now drawn between the Townsend forces and the New Deal. The Administration's old age pension plan is being liberalized to a considerable degree as an effort to forestall the attacks of the Townsend groups. Both sides say that more pensions are needed and that consumptive capacity should be increased. They part company, however, over the details.

Senator Maloney says:

"The number of persons over 65 in the United States is constantly increasing and the ratio of dependency among them is mounting. Therefore, providing of security for them has become a problem of the first magnitude."

Senator Downey says:

"The cause of the present depression is plain indeed. Our banks and insurance companies are loaded with savings for which there is no safe investment except public bonds. There is no other investment for those excess savings because we are utilizing less than 60 per cent of our present industrial capacity. As a consequence, four or five billions are now diverted into stagnation. The Federal Government is borrowing these excess savings at the rate of $330,000,000 a month and this public borrowing alone prevents complete stagnation and another depression."

Senator Maloney might or might not agree with this. But he strongly disagrees with the Downey solution of a 2 per cent transactions tax to provide pensions for everybody over 60. He says:

"A transactions tax is, in reality, a multiple sales tax. Such a tax would mean several sales taxes on everything consumed and I have the fear that this would prove an unbearable burden upon the less fortunate of the American consumers and would prove detrimental to business and particularly small business."

That is the real issue. Senator Downey says point blank:

"A 2 per cent transactions tax would not burden anyone, but would in the aggregate produce ample revenues to provide for those justly entitled to pensions."

In the meantime, it is significant that a New Deal-Townsendite like Senator Downey is apparently sublimating his "ham-and-eggs" program into a demand for greater production and goods output, in which he is in accord with no less orthodox a body than the Brookings Institution.

South Bend Meeting Booes Martin Out

SOUTH BEND, Ind. (AP)—Shouts, boos and chants of "Martin is a traitor," prevented Homer Martin, president of an independent faction of the United Automobile Workers of America, from making a scheduled address at an open meeting here April 6, but he said he would return "next week" to speak at "a closed meeting."

Mr. Martin, elected president of U. A. W. A. three years ago in South Bend, a C. I. O. stronghold, announced he would see William Green, American Federation of Labor President, in Washington "this week-end" in an effort to get his faction affiliated with the A. F. of L.

He tried more than an hour to get the attention of approximately 700 persons who crowded into the city's largest ballroom, but the heckling did not subside until he left the platform. At one time during the booing an American flag was brought to the front in an apparent effort to remind the audience of the right of free speech.

Mr. Martin gave his prepared speech to reporters in the form of an interview. He alleged the C. I. O.-U. A. W. A. "is dominated completely" by Communists.

Mormon Church to Crusade Against Use of Stimulants

SALT LAKE CITY (AP)—The Latter-Day Saints Church announced April 7 a Church-wide program designed to check the use of liquor and tobacco among Mormons.

Through pamphlets to be distributed to every Saint over 10 years of age and through a State-sponsored educational program in the schools, said Joseph E. Merrill, member of the Council of Twelve Apostles, the Church will seek to eliminates the use of "stimulants"—liquor, tobacco, tea and coffee.

Key to Industrial Peace: Mutual Trust by Factions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif.—Industry's labor problems and labor's "employer problems" will be resolved when employer and worker give each other greater reason (1) to trust each other more; (2) to have confidence that each is honestly trying to understand the other; and (3) to feel secure that agreements made will be lived up to.

These points were jointly accepted as "sound industrial relations" and the only way out of the present labor-employer dilemma by the second annual Stanford University Labor Relations Conference, which brought 150 of the most prominent employers and labor leaders on the Pacific Coast here for a week of discussion.

Prof. Paul Eliel, director of the Division of Industrial Relations at Stanford's Graduate School of Business and chairman of the conference, declared that this second annual conference made "great strides" over last year's in bringing out frank opinions on the labor relations problem.

The democratic character of the discussions was reflected not only in what was said, but in who said it. Divergent points of view were presented by such men as John A. Stephens, industrial relations director of the United States Steel Corporation; Harry R. Bridges, militant Australian waterfront leader; Whiting Williams, author and labor relations consultant; and Paul Cadman, director of the American Research Foundation.

Bargaining Accepted

Summing up the results of the conference Professor Eliel declared: "It can fairly be said that the conferees were more open minded to recognition of collective bargaining than they were at our conference a year ago. While many are enormously disturbed over specific details arising out of it, they take more or less as an accomplished fact the necessity and even the desirability of collective bargaining."

The attitude of the employer members of the conference was definitely, "We now have collective bargaining. How can we make it an instrument of successful operation for business and labor alike?" And they bent to their task for five days of discussion.

The labor view as expressed by Longshore-leader Bridges was that "unions are the bulwarks of democracy, and consequently employers have a common interest with employees as to the preservation of civil liberties and of democracy, even if they appear to have no other common interests."

There should, he said, be a cessation of guerilla warfare and an acceptance of unions as a device standing full in the path of Fascism.

As to the conference discussion of the Wagner Act, Professor Eliel said the business executives present "seemed to agree on the following amendments as desirable:"

1. Authorizing employers to petition the National Labor Relations Board to call an election of employees to settle on their collective bargaining agency.
2. Enacting a requirement that the NLRB's findings shall be conclusive only if sustained by "substantial evidence."
3. Removing the Board's power to issue subpoenas at its discretion and, instead, giving the right of subpoena equally to all parties to a dispute.

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'Traffic Vigilante' System Aids Safety in Pittsburgh

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Pa., April 8—Steadily declining accident losses are reported here upon installation of a traffic "vigilante" system in which a corps of voluntary citizen-observers files complaints against the motorist who is negligent in obeying safety ordinances.

Operation of the program to discourage reckless driving is held responsible to an important degree for the 45.4 per cent decline in traffic fatalities in Pittsburgh during the first two months of 1939. The decrease of automobile accident fatalities from 22 in January and February of last year to 12 this year was accompanied by a drop of 8.1 per cent in the total number of traffic mishaps, according to reports by the Bureau of Traffic Planning.

Five hundred traffic observers comprise the corps, whose expenses are paid by the City Government. Members are appointed at the invitation of the Better Traffic Committee. Since the Committee's work is conducted in secret, automobile drivers never know when they may be under the eye of a volunteer observer who will jot down the license number of a law offender and turn in details at the City Hall.

Violations are reported on cards which contained a chart listing various offenses. The card is mailed to the headquarters of the Better Traffic Committee in the City-County Building after the observer has noted the type of violation, with description of the automobile, and time and place of occurrence. A registered number is assigned to the Traffic Committee representative.

Report cards turned in by the observers are not used immediately as evidence in Traffic Court, but if, after warning the offender, similar reports continue to be received at Committee headquarters, the case is turned over for action by the Police Department.

While much of the Better Traffic Committee's work is taken up in attempting to improve the conduct of bad drivers, another side of the program stresses careful driving. Observers are instructed to report cases of unusual courtesy or skill in avoiding accidents, and when these are received, a commendatory letter is sent to the motorist.

Medical Insurance Weighed

By Pacificus

Sacramento, Calif.

California, which has done some small-scale pioneering in so-called "medical insurance," is being urged to go in for socialized medicine in a big way.

Advocates of this adventure, however, are divided into two rival groups, each claiming its program is superior to the other. One group describes its plan as "voluntary"; the other frankly admits it favors making medical insurance compulsory. In practical application, both plans bring considerable compulsion upon the less-privileged income groups, which both claim to benefit.

The so-called "voluntary" system is being championed, after years of hesitation and reluctance, by the California Medical Association, which is now sponsoring the California Physicians' Service, described as a nonprofit corporation designed to bring medical, surgical and hospital care to wage earners at low rates.

The plan is "voluntary" in the sense that there would be no compulsion by the State for all wage earners to participate. But a wage earner in a plant or industry that adopted the plan probably would have little option in the matter. If past experience is a criterion of what would happen, employees of firms that subscribe to the plan would be obliged to carry and pay for medical insurance as a condition of employment.

Compulsory Plan

The "compulsory" scheme is Statewide in scope, and bills are before the Legislature, sponsored by the Olson Administration, to carry it into effect. It is more far-reaching in its effects than the California Medical Association's plan and would be financed by contributions from both employer and worker, supplemented by State and Federal appropriations.

The "compulsory" scheme provides not only for medical service, but for cash benefits to meet the patient's economic problem during treatment or hospitalization. This is done on the ground medical service can be more effective if the patient is not worrying about loss of wages and needs of his family.

Payment Systems

Sponsors of the "voluntary" plan, for the most part, favor compensation for the doctors on a "unit" basis; that is, physicians and surgeons participating would receive remuneration in proportion to the number of visits, calls, or treatments administered to patients who are members.

Champions of the "compulsory" plan in general prefer what is known as the "capitation" basis for remuneration; that is, the doctor would be paid a stated salary for attending to all the medical needs (if any) of the people on his list.

The Association's "voluntary" program is getting under way. Whether the Olson Administration's "compulsory" scheme is to go into effect rests with the Legislature. There is a general impression it may win the approval of the House (which has a majority of members on the side of the Administration) but that it probably will encounter difficulties in the Senate, where the Administration does not always command the support of the majority.

Should the Legislature adopt the measure at this session, California probably would be the first State to establish a comprehensive, compulsory system of medical insurance. New York and Wisconsin are considering enactment of similar programs.

Douglas Is Fitted For His Court Robe

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP)—George Tudor, the man who measures important Americans for robes for important occasions, completed his job today on William O. Douglas, new Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

"He was easy," said the garment man, with professional pride. "Justice Douglas has a nice figure and there really wasn't much to it. The justice has to spend a lot of time in his robe. It's his work suit. His overalls, you might say. It has to be comfortable and yet it mustn't be a sack."

Some of the robes for the Supreme Court cost a lot of money. Mr. Justice Vandevanter wore one that cost $125. Mr. Justice Douglas' is a "moderately priced" garment. Incidentally the Justices themselves have to pay for their robes.

Lack of Education In U. S. Held Costly

SPOKANE, Wash., April 7 (AP)—The United States is further from universal education, to which the public looks for preservation of fundamental traditions of democracy, than it was 100 years ago, Reuben T. Shaw of Philadelphia, president of the National Education Association, said today. He added lack of education is costing the nation the major part of its $15,000,000,000 annual crime bill.

Mr. Shaw quoted from figures given him by the Advisory Committee on Education, appointed last year by President Roosevelt, and from reports of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in an address before an educators' convention.

Some of the points stressed by Mr. Shaw were:

"Eight hundred thousand children between the ages of 7 and 13 years are not going to school in the United States.

"Approximately 3,500,000 youths of high school age are not in school, mostly because schools are not located where attendance is possible.

"More than one-fourth of the teachers in America receive less wages than the minimum for unskilled labor worked out by a Federal commission."

A Governor Teaches Sunday School

Wide World

Michigan's Chief Executive, Luren D. Dickinson

It's Roosevelt Or Garner in '40, Son Elliott Says

FORT WORTH, Texas, April 8 (AP)—Elliott Roosevelt said in a radio talk here the John Garner boom for President was on and Vice-President Garner would be hard to remove from the driver's seat unless President Roosevelt chose to run for a third term.

The possibility of his father seeking another term is "a matter about which I neither know nor predict a thing," young Roosevelt declared.

He said he was amused at various interpretations placed by the Nation's press on his recent observation that Mr. Garner was riding the crest of favoritism.

"Had my opinion been that Jim Farley, Harry Hopkins, or some individual named George Spelvin was leading the Presidential nominee pack," Mr. Roosevelt said, "such would have been my observation."

Mr. Roosevelt added he was fortunate in his observation because five days after he made it, George Gallup of the American Institute of Public Opinion said in a survey report that more than 40 per cent of a great number of Democrats polled in all sections of the country favored Mr. Garner for 1940.

"We may expect to see a new surge toward recovery within the next year," Mr. Roosevelt asserted, "with the swing of Government favoritism from the extreme labor side more nearly to the center in favor of capital."

"Signs of 1938 and 1939 indicate," he continued, "that next year we will encounter a forked road in our political future. It is up to the individual and the group of individuals to decide whether we take the left road toward a more radical liberalism, whether we swing down the right to conservatism, or if we continue down the middle of the road between the fence rows that likely will mark the Democratic Party line."

Michigan's No. 1 Dry Begins Reforms as State's Governor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich.—In the austere executive office of Michigan's Capitol sits a man who is applying the homespun teaching of his country Sunday School class to the problems of government.

Gov. Luren D. Dickinson has been the State's Chief Executive only since March 16. He was serving his seventh term as Lieutenant Governor when he automatically succeeded to the higher office upon the passing of Gov. Frank D. Fitzgerald.

For many years Mr. Dickinson has preached in church and out against the evils of liquor, gambling, and smoking. He ranks as the State's No. 1 "dry," being now in his sixth term as President of the Michigan Anti-Saloon League. He has taught a Sunday School class in a little Methodist Church for several decades.

On the other hand he is eminently experienced in matters of politics and government. He served in the State Senate and House of Representatives, and altogether has spent 40 years in political affairs. His rugged character and reputation for fairness have won the respect of even those who disagree with the strictness of his code of morals.

How will all this affect the State in general? It appears that the "economy" program outlined by Governor Fitzgerald will go on uninterrupted. The new Executive says he regards this as the mandate of the people in electing his predecessor last fall. The controversial issues of labor relations and civil service he will leave largely to the Legislature, which has been working along lines approved by the late Governor.

As had been expected, Governor Dickinson soon made it clear that illegal gambling was "out" so long as he sat in the "front office." He reiterated his abhorrence of all forms of gambling, legal (such as the pari-mutuel betting at the Detroit horse races) as well as illegal, but said his first concern now is law enforcement. Incidentally, his accession to the Governor's office has spiked an incipient campaign to legalize dog racing in Michigan.

Since he is known as a crusader in the cause of temperance, the new Executive has figuratively leaned over backward in an effort to be fair on the question. He finds himself in the peculiar position of being technically the head of the State's vast liquor monopoly system. Despite his natural inclination to eliminate all trade in liquor as an evil, he has turned an ear to those who contend it is better for the State actually to control the business—if it is to exist at all—than to have it run by those interested only in the profits.

Tightening of the liquor system by the State Control Commission has already been undertaken to carry out the new Governor's policies. Mr. Dickinson has asked particularly that the "roadhouse evil" be eliminated.

The sudden change in the Governorship has caused a furor in Republican Party ranks. Mr. Dickinson has been a party stalwart but has not been linked with the factions that have virtually controlled the state G. O. P. organization. Hence he finds himself in the strategic position of being practically unobligated either by campaign promises or alignment with organization "bosses," and therefore perhaps able to overhaul the old party machine or build a new one.

Typical of the new Governor was an appeal he issued the other day to the "manhood and sense of responsibility" of relief clients. He had just been notified by a welfare official that 25 per cent of them spend money on liquor. Mr. Dickinson said he hoped to "reach people who have lost morale and are willing to reach out and do something for themselves instead of relying on government."

Hull Is Studying Course for U. S. To Take on Albania

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP)—The Administration is weighing a series of actions that may be taken in consequence of Italy's invasion of Albania.

Secretary Hull kept in close touch by telephone with President Roosevelt at Warm Springs, Ga., and conferred with his chief advisers and with the Albanian Minister, Faik Konitza. Mr. Konitza considered his period as minister here at an end.

Americans in the Tirana, Albania, region are safe and are gathered at the American Legation, American Minister Hugh G. Grant cabled Secretary Hull. The Secretary said he did not believe the number of Americans in the danger areas was sufficiently large to warrant sending American warships to Albania. There are 233 Americans in all Albania, the State Department calculated.

The Administration faced decisions on these points:

1—Whether Mussolini's invasion constituted a violation of the Kellogg Peace Pact.

2—If so, whether this Government would so proclaim it.

3—Whether the United States would continue its legation in Albania in view of the country's new position of a protectorate, rather than an independent state.

There was no talk among officials here of any economic reaction, such as followed Hitler's move into Czecho-Slovakia. For one reason, Italy enjoys most-favored-nation treatment from the United States, and for another Italy is not engaging in barter deals like Germany's.

Officials here were puzzled by a statement of the French Foreign Office that no action would be taken by the democracies concerning Italy's invasion of Albania because Great Britain, France and the United States had recognized that Italy had special interests in Albania.

The officials recalled a declaration by a council of Ambassadors of Great Britain, France, Japan and Italy in Paris, Nov. 9, 1921, regarding the integrity of the frontiers of Albania.

That declaration recognized "that the violation of these frontiers would constitute a menace for the strategical security of Italy." However, the United States was not a party to the declaration, having withdrawn from the Council of Ambassadors in January, 1921.

With Albania in the forefront of the Administration's anxieties, other developments came to light indicating the Government's general concern over the European situation.

The State Department is actively seeking to induce the International Rubber Control Committee in London to increase rubber production so that a reserve supply can be built up in the United States available for wartime.

Crusade on Crime Enlists 300 Juniors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONESSEN, Pa., April 8—Three hundred Monessen youngsters pledged by Mayor James Gold to serve as the municipality's "junior police" have been enlisted in a campaign to rid this city of juvenile crime. Each has been supplied with a membership card and a red-white-blue police badge as evidence of his authority.

Mayor Gold, who established the Junior Police with Dr. John Goetz, superintendent of schools, announced that the new "officers" were not to work as stool pigeons, but were to conduct themselves as representatives of the law.

"Don't come running down to City Hall with tattle tales when you can take care of a matter yourself," he advised the boys. "Remember, too, that you are to help the older police in their duty. Never forget that policemen are friends of boys—not their enemies."

An educational program designed to train the youngsters in police work and citizenship has been arranged under the direction of Lieut. John Kotch, commanding officer of the "juniors." Motion pictures on safety and criminology have been included in the list of lectures.

What Mussolini Is Getting: A Nation Fights Benefactor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, April 8—Taking their stand in narrow rocky passes many Albanians are endeavoring to hinder the advance of foreign invaders.

These so-called "Sons of Eagle" are putting up determined though presumably vain resistance in a conflict which is really part of an old struggle not settled after the World War. Italy then wished to annex Albania but was frustrated by Albanians themselves and the Great Powers.

Italy's Help Extensive

However, Italy was recognized as having special rights in Albania and a few years later concluded with that Nation a treaty of friendship. Italy gave Albania liberal financial assistance, helped build a network of good roads, and was largely responsible for transformation of the Capital, Tirana, into an agreeable modern city. Italy has also developed Albanian oil fields and was helpful in development of a fairly good Albanian Army.

There can be no doubt that much of Albania's progress during the past 12 years is due to Italian help and for this long period of tranquillity King Zog owes much to Premier Benito Mussolini.

However, the Albanian people as a whole cannot be said to like the Italians and have bitterly resented Italy's growing domination. King Zog was between two fires. On several occasions groups of his own people conspired against him for being so pro-Italian while the Italian Government constantly exerted pressure on him to give Italy more privileges.

Zog Strongest Albanian

King Zog is incomparably the strongest personality in Albania and has done more for his country in the last decade than any other Albanian chief in a century. Many have resented his dictatorial methods, but almost all were unreservedly behind him in his opposition to Italian domination.

However, Albania is not well consolidated and is not completely unified. Its land for the most part barren, the Nation is primitive and unorganized. Feuds always have been common. So Premier Mussolini is not likely to have much difficulty in finding some Albanians to serve him. At any time he will be able to set up an anti-Zog Government which will be willing to declare Albania an Italian protectorate.

The Italian invasion is nevertheless regarded here at Belgrade as an act of sheer violence, based on misrepresentation and justified by untruths and directed against the Albanian people.

Italian Flag in Zog's Capital To Greet Mussolini's Envoy

ROME, April 8 (AP)—Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italy's Foreign Minister, arrived by airplane at Tirana, Capital of invaded Albania, today, an Italian dispatch from Albania said.

TIRANA, April 8 (AP)—Italian troops occupied this Capital of Albania without hostile manifestation today.

The advance column arrived from the coast, 25 miles away, a little over 24 hours after the Italian advance began, against the resistance of the poorly-equipped Albanians.

Bersagliere on motorcycles, their faces and uniforms gray with dust with cap feathers flying from steel helmets, were first to enter the City.

Italian bombers continued to fly low over the City as the troops entered.

General Masse, Commander of the column moving on Tirana, arrived soon behind the advance guard. The Bersagliere were followed by a tank corps. In front of the City Hall, General Muty, commander of the advance guard, was greeted by Albanian civil and religious authorities. There were no hostile manifestations.

The tricolored Italian flag appeared on the City Hall beside the red Albanian banner emblazoned with the black double eagle.

The defeated Albanian Army had retreated to the hills.

King Zog himself had left the City for an unknown destination with a part of his Government.

Queen Geraldine had gone to Greece the previous day with the Crown Prince, who had been born just 48 hours before.

The American Colony was sheltered by Minister Hugh G. Grant at the United States Legation.

Albanian Bishop In Boston Is Old Head of Kingdom

One of the leaders in the age-old Albanian struggle between Christians and Moslems is Bishop Fan Noli, who at the present time heads the Albanian Orthodox Cathedral on Emerald Street in Boston.

Bishop Noli, a Harvard graduate, was head of the Albanian Government until, in 1924, Ahmed Bey Zogu, with the support of Yugoslavia's interested groups, wrested control from the Christians and has since governed the tiny kingdom. Bishop Noli was driven into exile by King Zog.

There are some 10,000 Albanians in New England, mostly Christians, and although they deplore the invasion by Italy of their homeland, they have expressed no desire to aid King Zog, who they regard as a usurper. Bishop Noli refused to make any comment on the Italian démarche.

When King Zog's sisters, Princesses Mysejen, Ruhije and Maxhide, visited Boston and Bishop Noli's Cathedral a year ago, they were understood to have attempted to end the feud between the Moslem and Christian factions in Albania.

Bryan's Daughter To Boom America

WASHINGTON (AP)—Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen Rohde, former United States Minister to Denmark, headed for California April 7 on the first assignment of her new $1-a-year government job. It's one she's wanted to do for 26 years—selling the world on American travel.

"I met an Englishwoman in the West Indies in 1913," Mrs. Rohde said during a stopover in the capital. "She was going around the world, but it hadn't occurred to her to go through the United States. She didn't know there was anything here to see, so she had stopped at Jamaica instead."

As collaborator and adviser, the daughter of William Jennings Bryan will help the United States Travel Service collect and distribute information about American travel so that things like that can't happen.

Gamblers Are Hit By Michigan House

LANSING, Mich., (AP)—A bill to prohibit dissemination of reports concerning gambling odds won approval of the Michigan House of Representatives April 7 by a vote of 61 to 10. It now goes to the Senate.

The measure would make it a misdemeanor for any telegraph or telephone company, radio station, wire service, newspaper or any other communication medium to transmit either before or after a sporting event information concerning betting.

Representative John F. Hamilton, Detroit Democrat who sponsored the bill, charged some law enforcement officers were reluctant to act against gamblers and added, "you can't have open gambling without a payoff."

Gov. Ritchie Highway Beautification Starts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., April 8 — Blotting out roadside scars is under way along the Governor Ritchie Highway and the new Philadelphia Road, constituting the biggest roadside beautification job ever undertaken by the Maryland State Roads Commission.

The ultimate aim is to put the 27-mile stretch of the new Philadelphia road from the city limits to the outskirts of Havre de Grace and the 20-mile Governor Ritchie Highway from Brooklyn to the Severn River bridge "back into the landscape."

Sowing grass seed by the ton to provide a bright green covering to the earth, sodding hillsides that have a tendency to wash, terracing banks to curb erosion and planting trees, shrubs and vines by the thousands are included in the work

China Improves 725-Mile Road From Interior Through Burma

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Magnificent scenery awaits the traveler over the new 725-mile China-Burma Highway which has become a potential main artery in linking Nationalist Inland China with the outside world.

According to the observations, of a newspaper correspondent who recently made the trip, trucks and busses cannot safely attempt the trip at present under six or seven days at an average speed of 12 miles an hour. Begining the end of May and lasting till the end of October, heavy rains may be expected and the average rainfall for west Yunnan is said to be 108 inches. Some experts held that traffic would be suspended altogether during this period, but others were more sanguine now that the administration of the road has been taken over from the Yunnan Provincial Government—which was subsidized to build it—by the National Highway Commission under the direct control of the Ministry of Communications. It is said that a comprehensive program of improvements and an acceleration of the work in hand is to be undertaken immediately.

The road is divided into three sections. The first, 260 miles from Yunnantu to Shakwan, commercial center of western Yunnan, was originally built several years ago and some parts of it including a portion near Kunming are in poor condition. This has been widened and resurfaced in other places, however, and the small wooden bridges—there are over 1,000 between Kunming and the Burman frontier—are being gradually replaced by stone structures, while the larger ones are being reconstructed with stone foundations and wooden sleepers to take a 10-ton strain.

The second section is 345 miles long from Shakwan to Anting, a small village on the Sino-Burman frontier. Work started in December, 1937, and was concluded the following November. The route passes over many high mountain ranges and several large rivers, differences in altitude between the tops of mountain passes and river valleys being sometimes over 4,000 feet.

More than 200 engineers and 160,000 men, including conscript labor employed on earthwork, toiled on this road which reaches 8,500 feet above sea level 60 miles from Shakwan. One hundred forty miles further comes an even more spectacular point where the first glimpse is gained of the emerald-green Salween River and the road dips in a steep zig-zag from 7,200 feet to 2,500 feet to pass over a suspension bridge over the river, and immediately starts an equally steep and winding ascent to 7,500 feet.

The third section, 120 miles from the Chinese border to Lashio, is on the whole better engineered and over easier terrain but it too is in a rather rough state and only the last eight miles into Lashio are "metalled."

Hundreds of trucks are being assembled in Rangoon, but there is meanwhile a great obstacle in the Burman transit duty. This was recently halved but even so, it is one-sixteenth in place of of one-eighth of the customs duty. The customs used to be 5 per cent but now it runs as high as 40 to 50 per cent on munitions. Negotiations are proceeding and it is hoped that the Burman Government will agree to a sliding scale of charges keeping the maximum duty to not more than 1 per cent ad valorem.

The North-China Daily News correspondent, P. M. Isaac, says that the majority of the vernacular press in Burma has been greatly averse to the opening of the highway which occurred last Nov. 10. This is in line with a tendency on their part during recent years to carry on pro-Japanese propaganda, due to Japanese influence and reported secret Japanese subsidies.

Two arguments against the road are made: First, that a large number of Chinese immigrants might rush into Burma—the Burman Government has pledged itself to prevent this, if any such difficulty develops—and that Burma may unnecessarily involve herself in the Sino-Japanese conflict, and perhaps come under Japanese aerial attack if munitions go through.

In any event, the new road is there and in operation. West China's population is estimated at 100,000,000 and its effect on them must be great.

By a Staff Artist

Map Shows Construction

New highway links Chunking, temporary Chinese Capital, with Burma.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

Fun With Their Children—Parents Pool Ideas

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Jolly Hours Together Deepen Family Comradeships

Mothers and Dads Opening Doors to Closer Companionship With Their Young People

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Illinois

Dear Parent Column Friends:

Like the mother who wrote recently in this column of a very special day of companionship with her ten-year-old child, I, too, have found a similar adventure indeed a happy one.

In the present day of travel by automobile, the majority of the younger generation know little of travel by train. Residing some one hundred miles from the interesting city of Chicago, several years ago, our daughter and I thought a trip on the train, and visit in the city would be an adventure indeed!

We arose early in the morning to take an early train. As the train pulled away from the station, it was a happy pair comfortably seated inside waving goodbye through the window to Daddy and brother, who had taken them in the car to the depot! The two hours ride was a most delightful one.

Arriving in the city, a bus ride along Michigan Avenue was our first event. We felt a profitable time was spent in a visit to the Art Museum. Two things which particularly interested girlie were a special display of ancient, embroidered Chinese robes, and another of shoes dating back to very olden times. We left, promising ourselves a return visit.

We had chosen the Christmas vacation times for our trip, that we might see the many beautiful stores in holiday garb. The toy departments brought even to grown-ups, a wondrous fairyland, and we spent much time there. The doll departments offered dolls of sizes and kinds that would delight the heart of any little girl.

The day passed by oh, so quickly.

These trips have been repeated once each year, and are eagerly looked forward to. Though daughter is now fourteen, we still enjoy many of the same things we enjoyed on that first trip, but the program for the day is easily varied. This year we greatly enjoyed hearing and seeing "The Moonlight Sonata" with Paderewski. And daughter had her first elevated train and taxicab ride. On each trip there has been the added pleasure of eating out, and the very happy event of eating in the diner on the train going home. The day's trip with all its joys always always ends happily at home; and for quite some time thereafter, the rest of the family enjoys hearing about it.

Trips exclusively with one child are helpful—the child feels he is an individual and not "one of the children." It is on such excursions that many little intimate and precious talks take place, which make for greater understanding and companionship between parent and child.

One day, with our Son (who plays the violin), his Daddy and I enjoyed a precious time together in Chicago, going to hear a concert given by Fritz Kreisler. At the time Son was studying Kreisler's Liebesfreud, and to his utmost delight the artist played this for one of his encores.

After coming home, it is a joy to see what the children have grasped and will express in their own music, from such concerts—they inspire them to do better and finer work. With our children, we have felt it a part of their musical education to hear as many concerts as possible, and we believe this has done much toward progress in their music. Learning to appreciate good music also helps inspire a child with love for the finer, more beautiful things in life, and this makes for better citizenship. The study of music is an opportunity and happy privilege for any child, to say nothing of the happiness, companionship, and refreshment it brings to the parents, be it in the role of listener, or that of playing together with a child.

(Mrs.) M. C. K.

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She Would Recommend

New York

Dear Editor:

I have just read "What would you recommend?" in the March 25 issue of the Monitor. Perhaps the following will help satisfy Mrs. W. V. D.'s four-and-a-half-year-old boy.

1. Modeling clay.
2. Soap bubbles. Glycerine in the suds makes bubbles shine and last. Let them fall on a woolen rug and they do not break soon.
3. Water play. Let him wear an old garment and dip, measure, pour, and refill utensils at sink or bathtub.
4. Some real dough if you are baking. My boy used to love to make jello, wash potatoes for baking, shell peas. The association and the memories are priceless.
5. New set of blocks. Crayons and wrapping paper and utensils to outline.
6. Hats and masks made by tearing paper bags.
7. An old shawl or curtain and a bit of clothesline tied across furniture will make a tent or a hut.
8. Sand and bottles or a flower pot.
9. Cork covered hammering table, mallet, and broad-headed nails.
10. Toy xylophone or a set of bells. See what you can make them say.
11. A peanut hunt.
12. Sorting the button-box.
13. Sorting a bag of materials as to color, shapes, weight, and uses.
14. Blindfold games.
15. Children love to use a grinder or an eggwhip—anything with wheels.
16. Story time—acting out happenings of every day.
17. Putting the toys to bed. (The neat putting away process.)

I shall be so happy if these suggestions prove useful.

(Mrs.) F. E. W.

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Other Suggestions, Too

New Mexico

Dear Editor:

This is in reply to Mrs. W. V. D. of Connecticut, who asks for help in solving the problem of rainy day activities for her small son.

She must not expect him to be interested in any one thing very long and when she wants to interest him in something new, she should exaggerate her own interest in it at first.

I suggest that she get some grains of corn, shoe-pegs, and small clean pebbles. These can be used for easy geometric designs, and with the help of imagination may be made into fences, walls, etc. They may also be used for small animals. Old-fashioned clothespins, empty spools, and even glass bottles afford entertainment. The clothespins, having heads, can be used for people; they may be animals or automobiles. An empty shoe box turned on its side may be a garage.

The boy might have an auto show by cutting advertising pictures from magazines and arranging them about the baseboard of a room.

Strips of colored paper cut from colored advertising about three inches long and three-eighths of an inch wide could be pasted to make chains.

Two chairs placed back to back a few feet apart with a shawl or cloth thrown over them make a house which the boy may enjoy.

Don't let him do anything very long. He will come to it with greater zest next time if he doesn't wear it out at first. (Miss) C. E. K.

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A 'Children's Hour' Helps

California

Dear Editor:

I have enjoyed and profited by reading the many fine letters in the Parent Column and would like to add my contribution as a mother of a five-year-old daughter and a son who is seven.

For quite a while we have had a persistent problem of noise, quarrels, and scuffling between five and six o'clock in the evening when the weather is such that they need to be inside. This was most distressing to mother, who is usually in the kitchen preparing the evening meal at this time. Threats, punishments, and scoldings had about as little effect as they usually do. Possibly it was due in some measure to a hold-over in mother's thinking about them as babies when they often became cross and restless at this time of the day and the situation was passed off with the comment, "Oh well, they are tired and hungry." How often we limit our children in our thinking by clinging to traits which they have outgrown.

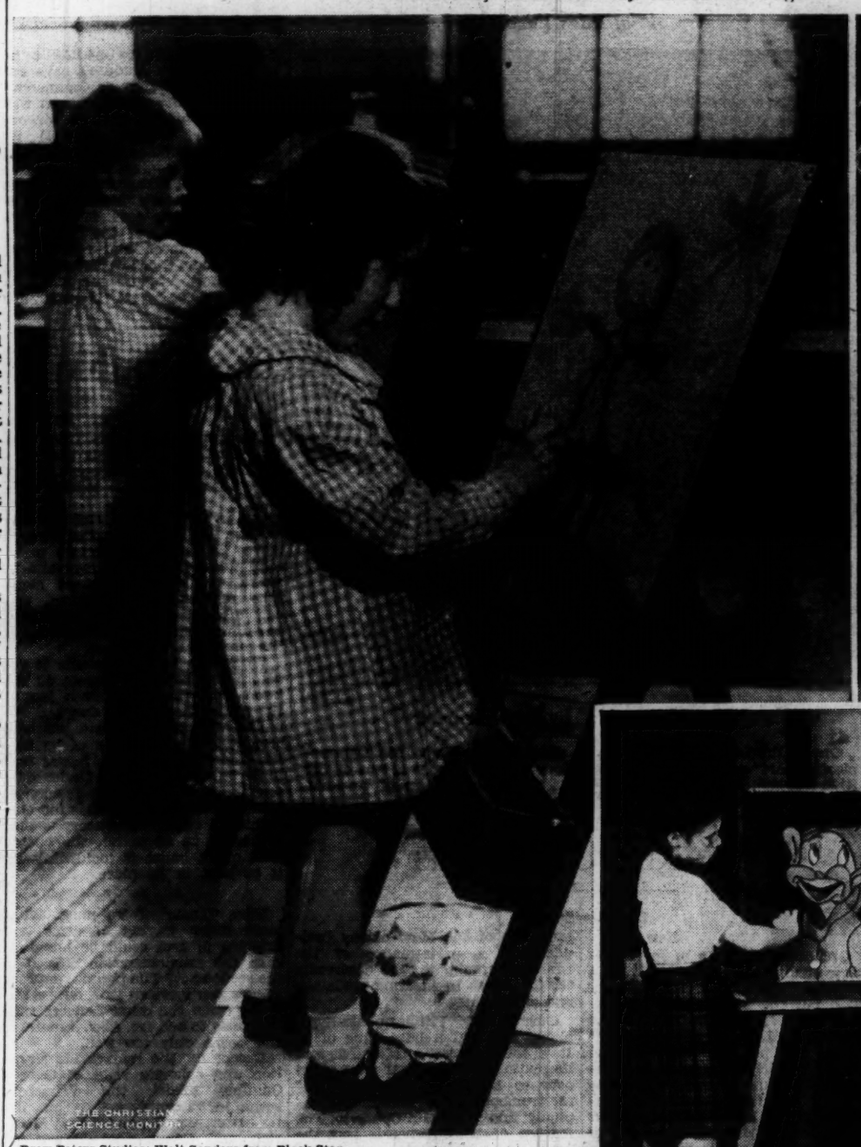
Finally one evening mother happened to put the vegetables and meat on to cook a little earlier than usual with a slower fire while she read a story to the children. This was the beginning of a plan which has worked out quite satisfactorily. Our story hour used to follow supper, but we have reversed the order and now the "Children's Hour" precedes supper. Mother prepares as much of the evening meal as possible in the morning leaving her more or less to supervise a happy time set aside for the children between five and six o'clock.

Sometimes we add to the scrapbook, mother helping find pictures in the Monitor they would like to keep. They often clip some of the funnies to color later. Little Sister is especially fond of "Sunbonnet Sue." Occasionally mother finds something quite interesting herself that she has overlooked. Once in a while we play a game or two. When someone else plays a game with them, it seems to renew their interest in playing it together. We almost always find time for a story or two.

Mother is finding a great deal of real satisfaction in planning for happy amusements for the children. She was most abundantly repaid for spending an entire morning, one day when it snowed, helping the children with some kindergarten enterprises, when sister remarked, "I just love stormy weather."

We have used the idea given in a recent Parent Column about having the children sit down and say "thank you" for all the things they can think of, when quarrels try to disturb us. We would appreciate hearing from other parents who are teaching their children to live together harmoniously in the home. (Mrs.) R. S.

A Saturday Column



Drew Peters Studios; Walt Sanders from Black Star

The Fourth Annual Exhibition "Young America Paints" Now Being Held at the American Museum of Natural History, New York, Will After April 15 Be Divided Into Sections and "Go on the Road." Above—Kindergarten Children Working on Their Entries.

Top Right—An Art Project in Connection With Studies of Spain and Spanish Costumes, at Public School 241, Brooklyn. Below—Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs Were Drawn to Music at Public School 54, Manhattan. The Nine-Year-Old at Left Is Working on Her idea of Dopey, While the 10-Year-Old Is Trying to Express Her Concept of the Tune, "Whistle While You Work."

School Art Work Reflects Child's Interests

'Young America Paints' Exhibition Shows How Art Enriches School Life

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The "Young Aemrica Paints" exhibition which is on view at the American Museum of Natural History until April 15 is more than a collection of work from the art classes of 500 United States and Canadian schools. This no jury, no award collection is a revelation to the adult who remembers his art classes in terms of a frantic hunt through magazines for Greek motifs in illustrations or who remembers tearing up spring flowers to get the required related items for a wall paper pattern.

For Young America no longer finds his art subjects so unrelated to everyday living nor does the stern hand of authority impose such rigid undeviating restrictions on imagination.

Enriching Experience

Modern schools use art classes to enrich the everyday experience of children, and art functions in every school activity instead of appearing as it used to once a week on the curriculum, a dreaded period for boys and girls who think that they cannot draw.

Instead history, geography, every subject the child studies, is related directly to his work in art, even mathematical sequences being used as formulas for design repeats. If Florentine history is the subject for one study then the child is directed to that period for his art work. If he is learning about Lapland then he turns there for his drawing subjects. Even science and world affairs make their contribution to this new integrated art. And the phonograph may be turned on for a boy or girl to depict his feelings about the music in crayon, water color, tempera, or frescol.

Reflecting Local Interests

Even without a catalogue the visitor to this exhibit can with practical certainty choose the section of the country from which the young artists come. The pickets on a sidewalk, the rush hour in the subway, the rag picker making his way along the street, these are surely from the big city. While the gas filling station with the little cottage behind it, the scene of skaters and snowbirds, the Indian war dance come from the western country.

There are no impositions of opinion by the teachers whose classes have produced these pictures. Instead of controlling the lesson and acting as dictator, the teacher has been merely the court of last resort. She has encouraged the children with her own enthusiasm, but she has permitted them to do things their own way.

The exhibition therefore reflects creative ability and joy, gay and colorful paintings which it is hoped will have a perceptible upward trend in taste in adult living.

Full Span Of School Years

Students from four to twenty years old are represented in the display, the younger groups turning to safety campaigns, airplanes, pets, and fantasies for their inspiration and the older students depicting sports, science and world affairs.

Finger painting has been an invaluable source of expression for the handicapped or problem child and one of the pictures in this year's show was done by a nine-year-old girl at the School for the Blind in Vancouver. She has heard waves and been told how they roll. She has listened to birds, and she has put both waves and birds in a picture all brown because, as she told her teacher "chocolate ice cream smells brown and I like it."

After April 15th the 1,000 paintings in this fourth annual show will be broken up into groups of 50 to travel back to local libraries and schools throughout the United States and Canada.

Marjorie Shuler

Said the Comma

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Said the comma, "Oh it's sad to
be a mark of punctuation;
I'll never mean a thing except
a little hesitation."
Said the question mark, "If you
think you're a disappointed
man, Sir,
How would you like to spend
your life just looking for an
answer?"
Said the semicolon, "I would
gladly help you in your
cause,
But if I leave my station,
tell me, who will make the
pause?"
Said the dash, "I'm not the
only one dissatisfied, I see,
A really definite period—that's
what I'd like to be."
The period spoke up and said,
"One moment there, my
friend,
You'd surely find no pleasure
seeing things come to an
end."
The exclamation point broke
in and said, "Oh hold your
sobs!
Let's get a little rest before we're
called back to our jobs."
And so they all lay down to rest
(they don't know how to
shirk);
But I got up to write this stuff,
and put them all to work.

E. M. K.

David Becomes 'News' to Himself

His Required 'Autobiography' Proves Worth Doing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

David was out of sorts when he came home from school. It seemed that his English teacher was just too unreasonable. The assignment, and only two weeks allowed for completion, was an autobiography. An autobiography of a boy only thirteen years old. "And long!" grumbled David. "Twenty longhand, or ten typewritten, pages."

The prospect to David seemed overwhelming. He is a boy of few words, and one who dislikes to work hard. His compositions, while having a certain admirable clarity, are distinguished chiefly for their brevity. He dislikes the necessity for sustained thought that is attendant on a well rounded piece of writing.

So now all was gloom. "Nothing has ever happened to ME," said David. And what an uninteresting family we seemed.

A little doubtful myself, I did not admit this to David, but said instead that I was sure that in his ancestry, at least, he would find some interesting material, and that perhaps as he worked on his autobiography he might find that he himself had not led such an uneventful life.

David, his autobiography written and handed in—twelve typewritten pages in all—has found this true. Before he had completed the work, he had learned several valuable lessons, aside from the one that writing is not so hard if you are willing to think, and have vital facts with which to work.

Lesson in Americanism

First, there was a little lesson in Americanism. Without the help of formal genealogies, we began to look into the background of the family. Memories of the older members and old family records were consulted. Heretofore, David had been too busy living to think often of those who had preceded him. Now, he discovered that in his family, as in so many American families, the great and the humble had been blended to make his own. A great-great-grandfather who had been a professor at Oxford. Another who had been a New England blacksmith. An admiral and an artist who had achieved the dignity of inclusion in the Encyclopaedia Britannica. But many more forebears who had lived their lives out uneventfully as farmers, newspaper editors, teachers.

Then we found that David, who always thought of himself as "all American," was also a product of the melting pot so far as nationality was concerned. With a hue and cry on all sides as to the rightness or wrongness of national policies in other lands, it was salutary to know that one branch of the family came long ago from France and married into a branch newly arrived from the Black Forest region of Germany. David was proudest of what he referred to in his autobiography as his "rugged Scotch highland ancestors," though they were far from the most successful in an economic way.

A little Irish, more English, who are we, David wondered, to speak slightingly of any nationality?

The ancestory, having proved engrossing, David turned to his own days. Incidents of babyhood were brought to light and laughed over. Learning to walk on father's birthday, and was it possible that once he was afraid to go into the water for swimming? That first visit to Grandmother on the train.

Characteristically Brief

One section was to be devoted to self-analysis. This was characteristically brief, but to the point and not without value.

"My worst fault," he wrote, "is that I do not like to work hard at anything. However, I do not think that this will keep me from succeeding, as I hope to overcome it after I pass the adolescent stage." His good points, amiable disposition, good sense of humor, ability to take criticism, were touched upon. The passage relating to his brother was the utmost in candor. "I was two years old when my brother was born. At first I was delighted, but soon the novelty wore off." I am afraid that this sums up the relationship of brothers the world over.

By now, I, like David, had conceded inwardly that an autobiography was a good project for even so young a child. I found in David's case that it opened many lines of thought, and in addition stimulated an interest in the lives of great men. He, like many of his contemporaries, is not much of a reader (the influence in my opinion of the radio and moving picture). Now he turned voluntarily to biography to see what others had written of themselves. One life led to another and a valuable course in reading was the result.

In the School Library

Part II

In another corner a group of children is learning how books are made. They see books in the various stages of development. Bindings, joints, and sections are at last taking on real significance. "This," says the teacher, holding up a book with loose pages, "is what happens when you bend back the covers too far." Then follow instructions for opening and closing a new book.

As we move about among the various groups, we sense the sincerity and the earnestness of these boys and girls. They are learning to appreciate the advantages which their school library offers them.

The scene changes. Little five- and six-year-old children are having their turn. We find two groups at work. The children of one group are seated at the small tables, eagerly looking at beautifully illustrated picture books. Mother Goose, Little Jack Horner, The Three Billy Goats, all become alive again in the vivid imaginations of little children. At some distance away we see the children of the other group seated on the floor. In their midst is the teacher. As we approach we hear her say, "Once upon a time there was a little curly-haired poodle dog. . . ." Story telling—what little child is not thrilled by a "once-upon-a time" story? Here in this delightful environment little boys and girls are learning that the library has many lovely things for them to enjoy.

From the Superintendent's Report, Cleveland (O.) Public Schools.

When a Child Meets a Grown-Up

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Your little girl has a very nice way of speaking to older people," said a woman to her neighbor. "When we meet in the yard or in the street, Sally always greets me brightly, replies politely to my questions about you or the family, and leaves me with a sweet good-by or thank-you. Some children whom I meet either reply abruptly or appear shy and uneasy."

"Perhaps children seem rude or shy in such a case because they really do not know what to say or how to say it," commented the mother. "I think children are pleased at being greeted by an older person and they want to respond, but lack of definite training and preparation handicaps them. I sometimes wonder why parents do not train children more specifically for such daily experiences.

"Sally and I have played games about meeting people, and taken turns being neighbor, postman, stranger, and friend so that she may meet any natural situation with confidence. I want her to enjoy meeting people all her life.

Every child meets older people sometime through the day; callers, tradespeople, and friends come to the home; and on the street, in cars and stores the child is greeted by men and women who stop to notice him and speak a few pleasant words or ask conventional questions. Why not prepare a child for these encounters so he will be poised and ready? School children are taught exactly how to greet their teachers, but there are many other contacts in a child's day.

A conventional greeting may require any one of several similar responses that are easy for a child to learn. As a representative in miniature of his family he should learn to reply sincerely and pleasantly to polite inquiries about them, without a self-conscious giggle or embarrassed mumble. Perhaps some older people are doubtful how to end an interview or retire gracefully from a brief contact because as a child they were not taught how to express appreciation of a friendly encounter, greet and depart from another person, or leave a casual companion with a pleasant but firm farewell.

If children are taught the definite, specific words and sentences, tones and manner accepted as best usage in such situations, they will meet older people in a sincere and courteous way that will make it an agreeable experience for both child and adult.

The More We Do

The more we do, the more we can do; the more busy we are, the more leisure we have.—William Hazlitt.

High School Drama Students Experiment With Radio as Their Stage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Minneapolis, Minn.

Members of the Modern Drama class at Washburn High School, Minneapolis, have re-discovered the radio as a stage for their activities, and have written and produced their own radio script, "Fifteen Minutes of School Life." It is even more interesting as a performance given in front of a "mock" microphone, when the tricks of sound and the means of "fading" the voices in and out are apparent to the audience.

The script was put on before the members of the A. A. U. W. in Minneapolis recently, as a demonstration of classroom effort. Mrs. Ruth Nethercott, director of speech at Washburn High School, explained that the skit was written by the class as a group.

It opened with the announcer setting the scene, the busy halls of the high school just before the first morning class. The microphone moved then to a classroom, where fifteen minutes were given to reading the school paper, The Grist. Two girls, sitting together to read the paper, read aloud the various items, commented on them, and their comments faded out into a short dramatization of what had really happened.

For instance, the story on the Spanish club party brought on a duet of a Spanish song by two club members; a sports story faded into a discussion behind the scenes of the football team's current prospects. The sketch ended with a scene in the editorial rooms of The Grist, with typewriters furnishing the sound effects, and plans being made for the next edition.

"Our drama group was inspired by a talk on radio-writing by Mr. Tom Rishworth of KSTP, and we decided to write our own sketch," explained Mrs. Nethercott. "He offered us time on the air on his station's weekly educational program, 'Learn by Doing.' We planned, wrote, worked out sound effects, and practiced the sketch, and had it ready to put on the air one week later."

Each student wrote a section, and a committee chose the best ones for incorporation in the sketch.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

The Portraits of Renoir

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Not the least interesting feature of Renoir's art is the portraits he painted, portraits of close personal interest in relation to his family and friends. Looking at almost any reasonably representative show of his work, one finds a few of these subjects on the walls. Very likely it will be one of his small sons he has painted, or a portrait of Mme. Renoir, or of the family nursemaid, Gabrielle. Perhaps, as in the famous painting of the boating party on the Seine at the Phillips Memorial Gallery, it will be a group of intimate friends. They are portraits of such youthful people, expressing richly their enjoyment of living, that they lend great charm to the work of the modern "old master," who of all French artists of the last hundred years is one of the most widely admired.

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Allusion to his portraits, however, is especially appropriate just now in view of the fine show of these works exclusively which the Durand-Ruel Gallery has on view through April 15 as a benefit for the Barnard College Fine Arts Section. The display includes 24 examples, more than half of them being exhibited for the first time in this country. Two are especially distinguished, the pair of full-length subjects, "La danse à la ville" and "La danse à la campagne," both well known through reproductions, though shown here together for the first time, and to these is closely related the admirable canvas, "La danse au Bougival," acquired last year by the Boston Museum.

They are not, as a rule, portraits in the sense in which one applies the term to the work of professional portrait painters. Renoir had no great traffic with "commissions"; his figures rarely were painted with the formality of a person seated consciously before the easel. His interest was rather in the vitality of the living, human personality which he could interpret on canvas according to his own delight. Thus the portraits on display are in most instances people with whom he was closely associated—his artist friends, his patrons and their families, but most particularly the members of his own family.

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The large "danse" pictures hold the interest as none other, being very beautiful in color. The "Danse à la campagne," in which Renoir's friend, the painter, Alfred Sisley, is depicted dancing with Mme. Renoir, is the brighter-keyed of the two, the artist making much in the male costume of the vibrant blue which is one of the characteristic colors of his palette. In "La dance à la ville," with Sisley again, the partner is an unidentified woman, "Mme. X." The color harmony is relatively restrained, the dominant tone the simple white of the woman's shimmering dress, which Renoir has painted superbly.

While these canvases, so stately and dignified, yet so charming in their radiant mood, were both painted in 1883, they illustrate the artist's matured talent. They do not reflect, however, the studious classical consideration of form which characterized his work of the ensuing decade. More in line with the later development is the robust "Patre au repos," dated 1911, a portrait of a youth in the romantic costume of a shepherd. Notable chiefly for its substantial form and subtle color, it is evidently more figure piece than portrait, though the subject is Renoir's friend the German collector, Herr Thurneyssen.

The portraits range in date from 1875 to 1911, the earliest shown being the "Portrait of M. Fournaise," a thoroughly human old character of the tavern habitué type. This comes somewhat close in subject and painting to the work of Renoir's contemporary Manet. The ensuing procession is full of delightful family sidelights, however, in Renoir's own rich and human style—sidelights on the Renoir children, Claude, Jean and "Coco," and on various friends and associates.

Five of these portraits, from the collection of M. Paul Durand-Ruel, Renoir's friend and backer, are of members of the Durand-Ruel family. The head himself is shown in the portrait painted in 1910; a daughter, "Mlle. Durand-Ruel," is portrayed sewing in a garden in another, and his sons, Joseph, Charles and Georges, are shown in other works of the painter. The daughters of M. Lerolle, a friend of Renoir, are delightfully pictured at the piano in another characteristic and informal group, and, again, formally in a box at the theater.

The pictures of the Renoir children seem to reflect most readily the warm sympathy which Renoir felt for those around him. He loved children, and loved to paint them in repose, absorbed in a book or writing or playing with toys. This show is particularly well supplied with such instances of his affection as "L'Alphabet," with Jean and the nursemaid, Gabrielle, and "Le déjeuner de bébé" (Claude and Gabrielle).

C. B.

Old Wine in New Bottles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

A century or so ago, Erckmann-Chatrian wrote "Le Juif Polonais." Many adaptations of the story have been made for the theater, notably that in which Coquelin appeared. In the English-speaking theater, Lewes' version, "The Bells," made theatrical history on account of its association with Henry Irving, whose playing of Mathias is still cherished in the memory of many.

The legend has now served as the basis of a new play, in an Irish setting with Irish characters, which, under the title of "Tomorrow Never Comes," was received with justified enthusiasm at its premiere at the Abbey on March 13. The author is Louis D'Alton, newly-appointed producer at the Abbey, where his first play, "The Man in the Cloak," was staged a year ago. Mr. D'Alton comes of an Irish theatrical family. His father was a contemporary of Irving's and he himself has, for many years, toured Ireland at the head of his own company. He, therefore, knows his theater, and his play, in development and construction, bears testimony to that fact. He also has a fine sense of character and of dramatic values as well as a command of dialogue and comedy relief that is easy and natural.

⁂

Lar Broderick, owner of an inn in a small provincial town, not long married and a prosperous father, finds himself in extreme financial difficulties. An old man, known to him and reputed to be wealthy and to carry a large sum of money on his person, comes to Broderick's late at night. He has let it be generally known that he is departing for Dublin and that his return is doubtful. Broderick kills the old man and casts the body into a boghole where, he believes, it will be forever hidden. In this victim's pockets he finds bank receipts for a large amount but, as he dare not present them for payment, he benefits nothing by his deed. Conscience soon begins to work. He hears the heavy tread of his victim one afternoon and presently the figure of the murdered man appears.

⁂

The introduction of the apparition is not by any means as unconvincing as it may sound. The interview, brilliantly written, appears to be the argument which is ever going on in the thought of the murderer. The ghost, kindly disposed, points out to him that no proof exists of his guilt save the bank receipts which he begs him to destroy. Eventually the body is found, and then the receipts. Broderick at first seems to clear himself, but in his eagerness to establish his innocence, he blurts out a statement which turns suspicion on him. Cornered, he loses all control over himself. With every word he utters, he convicts himself and he is led away as his wife enters with a letter informing him of a large legacy.

The play grips at once and holds the attention throughout. It is melodrama, but it is excellent melodrama and no more absorbing or tense play has ever been seen on the Abbey stage. Mr. D'Alton invariably relieves the tension at the right moments by weaving in comedy scenes which are succeeded by further rising tenseness. The characterization generally is excellent.

Mr. D'Alton was well served by a cast which included M. J. Dolan, May Craig, Denis O'Dea, Cyril Cusack, Ria Mooney, and W. O'Gorman.

J. J. H.

"The Milkmaid," by Jan Vermeer

One of the famous paintings to be shown in the $30,000,000 "Masterpieces of Art" exhibition at the New York World's Fair. It is lent by the Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam. Other items will include works of Hogarth, Jan Van Eyck, Goya, Gainsborough, and Verrocchio.

Visiting Orchestras

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Orchestral concerts of extraordinary quality have been drawing a generous attendance to Carnegie Hall. For the Philadelphia Orchestra's concert on the evening of March 28 Leopold Stokowski resumed the podium, and the men played as they can when he conducts. His program was characteristic, for one thing because it contained two of his own arrangements—the orchestral transcription of Bach's organ Toccata and Fugue in D minor (not the "Dorian") and a version for concert use of the latter part of Act III of "Die Walküre," beginning with Brünnhilde's "Auf dein Gebot entbrenne ein Feuer." Indeed, there was a third arrangement, for the instrumentation of Moussorgsky's "Night on the Bare Mountain" had been retouched. The eminently diversified selection included also Brahms' "Variations on a Theme of Haydn" and Shostakovich's Fifth Symphony.

⁂

The Bach made a superb opening. The transcription itself is a splendid achievement and in splendor the performance matched it. But the "Walküre" piece, though played with all imaginable brilliance, made it clear how important the actual voices of the singers are to an authentic effect. Instrumental substitutes just don't quite do the work. There was a fine performance of the Brahms and to one listener the retouching of the Moussorgsky gave the score added value.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, making its last visit to New York for the present season, occupied Carnegie Hall on the evening of March 30 and the afternoon of April 1, attracting capacity houses on both occasions. For the former concert Dr. Koussevitzky selected a program consisting of two symphonies, Beethoven's Seventh and Tchaikovsky's Fourth. It would be easy to dismiss as quite unexciting this program of two works which are always with us were it not that the setting forth was exciting in the extreme. The utter virtuosity of the Boston orchestra and the marvels of tone that it commands took two great, if very hard-worked, symphonies and imparted to each a novelty as of revelation.

⁂

For the matinée Dr. Koussevitzky treated his patrons to the Prelude to Moussorgsky's opera, "Khovanstchina," Stravinsky's "Sacre du Printemps," and the First Symphony of Brahms. It may be hard to believe today that 15 years ago people walked out of the same hall in high dudgeon while the "Sacre" was being played for the first time in New York. And perhaps harder to believe is the change the years have wrought in the effect produced by this once astounding score. The audience applauded it as though it had taken every measure to its heart, and some few, who had learned to admire it a good many years ago, proceeded to a further reaction. They not only found the score as clear as Haydn, if more intricate, but even felt that, removed from the stage and the dancing, some pages have become a bit of a bore. An exquisitely controlled and polished execution of the Moussorgsky prelude and a performance of the Brahms symphony that deservedly set the house to cheering made the rest of the story.

Our local Philharmonic-Symphony has had a busy time of it. Its evening concert of March 29 and its matinée of March 31 were given over to Beethoven—three "Equali" for trombones, the "Pastoral" Symphony, and the Violin Concerto. The feature of these concerts was the scholarly performance of Adolf Busch in the concerto, with the sympathetic collaboration of the orchestra directed by John Barbirolli. On the evening of April 1 another violinist, John Corigliano, the orchestra's assistant concertmaster, was heard in what seems to have been the first local performance of Frederick Delius' Violin Concerto, composed more than 20 years ago. This meditative and poetic music found an understanding and accomplished interpreter in Mr. Corigliano.

On the following afternoon the Philharmonic-Symphony had José Iturbi as soloist, his concerto being Liszt's in E flat. Indisputably his playing had force and glitter, but whether he evoked the Liszt magic is another matter. To one listener he led us not into Aladdin's cave but rather into a haunt of commercial tinsel. A novelty at this concert was "White Nights," a prelude for orchestra by Eugene Bonner, an American composer now residing in New York. It was originally intended as the first section of a suite inspired by Pater's "Marius the Epicurean." In any case, it gives delightful evidence of the composer's skill in balanced and transparent orchestration. Nicolai's "Merry Wives of Windsor" overture and Sibelius's First Symphony were the program's other numbers.

The Trouble With Opera Ballet

By Margaret Lloyd

The trouble with opera (for those who don't care for it) is the singing. The trouble with opera ballet (for those who like it) is the dancing.

But if you aren't caring for the singing, or the way the singers move, if back stage breezes make solid stone edifices to shiver and to shake, and you find yourself mentally remaking the costumes, you can always close your eyes and listen to what the instruments in the orchestra are about.

When the ballet spectacle is set before you, what is there to do but look? Here the substance is less in the music than in the dance.

The Metropolitan Opera has long been inured to criticism of its ballet. Under Rosina Galli, it was said to be too old-fashioned. Under Balanchine it was too new-fashioned. Under Boris Romanoff it is too old-fashioned again. The theory is that it has to be to match the opera; that opera ballet is incidental—let it be kept in its place.

⁂

Take "Thaïs" if we must. What more inane waving of arms and skipping of feet could be imagined than the conglomeration offered in the second act? The premier danseur spins a few tours en l'air, does a few leaps, while the other dancers rush fecklessly to and fro. Alas, it matches the opera only too well.

Except for the remarkable elevation and splendid vigor of George Chaffee, soloist, the Venusberg scene in "Tannhäuser" is but little better. Small wonder that Heinrich and Venus doze throughout the far from madcap merrymaking. Small wonder that Heinrich is anxious to leave such dreary Bacchanales.

These ballets lack the cohesion of good design. They are made up of selections from antiquated techniques. They are lit by no fire of inspiration to infuse them with pulse and glow.

It is not that the company lacks material. I visited a noon rehearsal for the express purpose of finding out. The girls in their long black tights were warming up in odd corners of a stage partly set for the evening performance of "Die Meistersinger." They grasped the backs of church pews for barres practising battements and developpés, circling their firm legs in the rond-de-jambe.

The boys did their beats and brisés, their leaps and tour jetés all over the lot, or, clasping the edge of a Nuremberg cottage, began at the beginning with pliés.

"Thaïs" could not be rehearsed because the musician in charge was at the symphony rehearsal and probably the score was with him.

They would do "Tannhäuser." Grant Mouradoff, the premier danseur, was mildly replacing the maître, who had gone on to Paris to do some ballets with Ida Rubinstein.

⁂

The company, of about 20 boys and 20 girls, went through its paces with few halts or corrections, several times, those not engaged conducting their private workouts amid the flies and fragments of setting. Their eyes shone with joy in movement. They were alive with dancing. The rehearsal was not half long enough for them. George Chaffee danced with all the gusto of a first-night performance. His beautiful energy is directed with plastic feeling and intelligence. More than that, he dances with his whole being—from within.

Allan Wayne, with his foundation of instinctive musicality and sound training with Fokine in New York and with Margareta Wallmann and others abroad, is capable of much more than he is given to do.

Young Paul Sweeney, who came into the dance world naturally endowed with a fine, clean-cut line, having studied modern techniques with Hans Wiener and Otto Ashermann in Boston, embraces ballet with great promise.

There are other young men of excellent potentialities, whose names I do not know. One youngster, short of stature, slight of build, with a shock of dark hair jutting out over his forehead, simply and inevitably glided through space, in a separate ecstasy of movement to every bar of music.

Whether because of their greater strength, not always companioned by finesse, the boys of the company seemed to stand out above the girls.

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I did not see Gambarelli in "Louise," and so can make no report of her. But within the limited opportunities afforded them, neither Monna Montes nor Lillian Moore, whose guest I was, gave evidence of more than technical accomplishment.

Miss Moore, however, author of "Artists of the Dance," knows her way about. She was practically born and bred in the Metropolitan and has been dancing in again, out again, with he succession of companies ever since her apprenticeship under Galli. She joined the American Ballet just before its appointment there, and, out with that company's congé, after making "Goldwyn Follies" with Zorina was back with the new régime when Romanoff took charge.

What Beatrice Weinberger, Doris Neal and Ruth Harris could do with something less simpering than the pas de trois of the three graces in "Tannhäuser," one cannot be sure. But it is a safe guess that they can do a lot better than that.

⁂

The point is, here are these young dancers, all keyed up for dancing, their talents held in check. Rarin' to go, they are marking time. They are young and malleable and could be put to better use.

The Metropolitan could establish and uphold a great tradition of ballet—if it would.

"Do you think you will be able to give full-length ballets next season?" I asked Edward Johnson, very much on the wing, in a corridor of the Boston Opera House.

"Well, of course, ours is an opera public, and they come to hear singing," he replied in his charming manner.

"We are rather proud of our revival of 'Orfeo'—there is a good deal of ballet in that. And we are thinking of digging up an old work of Monteverdi's." For the sake of the record, let it be said that these are not his exact words. "But as for evenings of ballet—like the Paris Opéra—" Shrug.

There may be something in what he says. There may be an unintended implication in that "opera public."

As one lady put it: "I only go to see the styles."

Unfortunately, she chose a matinée.

'Johnson Over Jordan'

By Harold Hobson

London

Mr. J. B. Priestley's "Johnson Over Jordan" brings back great acting to the English theater, but apparently in too grim a guise immediately to win the public favor. The play, which is enormously expensive, was quickly withdrawn from the New Theater, where it was first produced, but has speedily been revived at the Saville. Its hero is an ordinary fellow, a typical bourgeois, the modern Everyman.

But Johnson, though ordinary, passes through no ordinary adventure. All through the play, though not very clear himself about the matter, he is searching for something; for nothing less than salvation. Probably no other dramatist than Mr. Priestley would attempt so ambitious a theme as this, now that the swell and inspiration of poetry have vanished from the theater; and for a great portion of the evening the wisdom, if not the courage, of his ambition is in doubt.

What is never for a moment in doubt, from his opening soliloquy in which Johnson resolves to visit his insurance company in person instead of writing a letter, is the magnificence of imagination, the splendor of voice, the sheer strength and energy with which Mr. Ralph Richardson carries the whole weight of a long, difficult, and involved play upon his own shoulders.

⁂

When Johnson first appears, he has just passed on. The foundation of Mr. Priestley's theme is that salvation is not gained at the moment of passing. It has to be worked for and earned after, as well as before. In fact, it is some time before Johnson realizes that anything notable has happened to him; and the first act is given up to establishing his bewilderment and distress when he finds out the facts.

The technique Mr. Priestley employs is that of expressionism. Lights flash and fade; voices blare out of loud speakers; fantastic, stylized figures shoot ridiculous and irrelevant questions at the puzzled, but well-meaning, Johnson; clerks and typists dash in and out in brief and confusing ballets; and intermittently the drums bang and the percussion thunders in the orchestra. Into this colossal maelstrom of sound and movement Mr. Richardson plunges with the confident vitality of a strong swimmer who can see the farther shore and is sure of reaching it. But expressionism has never won the affection of the English public; and the audience, when the first-act curtain falls, is not at all certain it is not going to see a good man drown.

Regarded as a philosophy, "Johnson Over Jordan" offers points that many people would strongly criticize. But it is not as a philosophy that its author presents it. Mr. Priestley's object is not to establish a particular explanation of the mystery of human existence, but, by an unusual method of dramatic approach, to present a contemporary character in the round, and to move an audience to the Aristotelian emotions of "pity and terror."

Till the opening of the third act he does not succeed in doing so, even with the inexhaustibly resilient help of Mr. Richardson's acting. Mr. Richardson is at his best expressing what Shakespeare calls "the soul of goodness"; "things evil" are not so entirely within his province. The second act, which takes place in a night club, symbolical of hell, peopled by masked and taloned figures, where the darker aspects of Johnson's character develop themselves, therefore has even greater handicaps than the first. But the third act redeems all.

⁂

Here, in the Inn at the End of the World, Johnson is revisited by memories and recollections of everything that had been good and pleasant in his life. He hears his mother reading an old fairy story; he meets a Yorkshire cricketer he had admired in his youth; he sees his wife as a young girl, descending a ballroom staircase, and, as an exultant strain of music fades away, addresses to her a speech of love as noble as anything Mr. Priestley has written; characters he has loved in books—Mr. Pickwick, Falstaff, Don Quixote—talk to him; in flattered embarrassment, he listens to his employer treating him as man to man. It is profoundly moving, not from the philosophic, but from the aesthetic and dramatic points of view.

Johnson is at last ready to go on alone. His friends leave him. By an astonishing simplicity of staging—a mere matter of sliding scenery and opening curtains, and a dim light—Johnson seems to stand, a forlorn and solitary figure, entirely deserted in the midst of a waste and void of stars. Cold and fear and questioning descend on him, and his very face seems to shrink. But for a moment only. A courage he has not known before comes upon him, and in his bowler hat, with his attaché case and umbrella, he strides off the stage manfully, triumphant, like a conqueror.

Lucerne Programs

Preliminary programs for the Second International Music Festival at Lucerne, Switzerland, from mid-July to the first of September, list symphony concerts directed by Toscanini, Sir Adrian Boult, Ernest Ansermet, Bruno Walter, and Fritz Busch; recitals by Gigli, Paderewski, Kipnis, Rea Ginster, and Hermann Schey; choral concerts by the Strassbourg Cathedral Choir and the Sixtine Chapel Choir, and chamber music by the Busch Quartet, with Reginald Kell, clarinetist, assisting. Soloists at the symphony concerts will include Casals, Rachmaninoff, and Horowitz. In addition, Toscanini will conduct Verdi's Requiem. The orchestra will be made up of 90 Swiss musicians.

An Anglo-Saxon French Film

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

"A Yank at Oxford," excellent entertainment as in many ways it was, showed what a curious compromise sometimes takes place when an American company makes a film in England. The horseplay temper of a small transatlantic college campus was set down amidst the towers and spires of an ancient university. The influence of America on Paramount's French film, "Conflict," featuring Miss Corinne Luchaire, is not quite so obvious; but nevertheless, it is there.

It appears, for example, in the settings. In this respect "Conflict" throws aside that realism which is a keynote of most modern French pictures. The background against which this story is played out is made up of country mansions and town houses which would tax the resources of millionaires or dukes. We are introduced to living rooms the size of a moderate town hall, whose floors are made apparently of polished marble. We see carriage drives that would be a credit to Blenheim Palace, and motorcars not unworthy of an armaments manufacturer. It is a trifle surprising to learn that this vast establishment is maintained by a youngish middle-aged gentleman who works in a museum.

⁂

The action, however, which takes place in these grandiose surroundings is, up to a point, French in character. It is more than tinged with that tortured entanglement of emotions and passions which is one of the legacies of classical tragedy to French drama. At the very start the bow is bent to the pitch of extremest tension. A young girl (Miss Luchaire) runs up the stairs (marble, of course) of the Museum of Archeology. She is followed by another young woman, frantically protesting. The first girl pays no attention; a shot rings out, and she falls to the ground. The rest of the film is concerned with explaining how this situation came about.

It is one of those explanations which, crudely put, have many possibilities of offense; but, when treated with integrity and honest feeling, are true and touching. Three years earlier, one of these girls was in danger of her home breaking up because she had no children; the other, her unmarried sister, was to become a mother. The husband of the first, the worker in the museum, was going on a long voyage of exploration. When he returned he was overjoyed to find that he had a son. But later the real mother repented of her cession of her child, and was on the point of telling her brother-in-law the truth. It is at this point that the shot is fired.

⁂

Until this moment the integrity of the film's purpose is fine and impressive. Miss Luchaire, in all her anguish and brief happiness, gives a performance with a lovely bloom of youth upon it, yet exquisitely sad. But thereafter the film deteriorates. The British and American passion for a happy ending asserts itself ruinously. The husband's disappointment that he has no son after all is shirked, and he is represented as delighted to find that his wife loves him. Since no doubt on this point has hitherto been suggested, the violence of his joy is, to say the least, remarkable.

Amusements

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William GAXTON and Victor MOORE in VINTON FREEDLEY'S musical hit
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TAMARA MARY MARTIN
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ETHEL WATERS in MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS
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ONE FOR THE MONEY
Hilarious New Musical Revue
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STARS IN YOUR EYES
with Tamara TOUMANOVA & RICHARD CARLSON
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LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
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NATIONAL Thea., W. 41 Street. PEn. 6-8220. Evgs 8:30. 55c to $3.30 Mats. Wed. and Sat., 2:30 Extra Matinee Easter Monday April 10.

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MR. EVANS as FALSTAFF
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What to Do With Rudy—Chess Problems—Over 140 Crews in One Race—Hub Notes

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Rudy York—Problem Child

ORLANDO, Fla., April 8—The Detroit Tigers are once again confronted with an old and familiar query. Each spring about this time, as regular as clockwork, they begin wondering what to do with Rudy York. For two years it was Mickey Cochrane's problem. Now the decision is up to Del Baker, who succeeded Bridgewater Mike in the course of the 1938 season.

You undoubtedly have heard of York if you follow American League baseball. He is a 200-pound six-footer with a flare for home runs. Once he hit 18 in a single month, which is something that Babe Ruth never did. Rudy swings right-handed and he may be one of the greatest power hitters in the history of the American League. But the Tigers have been unable to find a regular spot for him.

Greenberg Set at First

The big fellow's only chance to play in the big leagues, so they say, is at first base. But the Bengals already have Hank Greenberg at that berth and nobody can push the Bronx slugger off the bag. Cochrane once asked Hank if he would take a fling at the outfield, thereby giving York a chance at the initial bag. But Henry refused, and you can hardly blame him, although it would have shown better team spirit had he made the attempt.

York has tried to play third base, the outfield, and behind the plate, with varied success. At third he did everything wrong. In the outfield he ran as if he had two left feet. Another Babe Herman. With mask and protector he has been fair, but far from the type of receiver who can handle a pennant-contending mound staff. He is very slow behind there, has a scatter arm, and obviously lacks the valuable minor league schooling that all major league catchers should have before they move up.

York a Hitter

However, after laying mask and protector aside and stepping into the batter's box, Rudy is as much a threat as any other hitter in either league. He hits them as far as Foxx and Greenberg. All pitchers look alike. In his brief stretch with the Tigers—he caught on as a regular at the beginning of 1937—York has piled up a total of 513 bases on 254 hits. Last year he combed American League hurling for 138 safe knocks and they were good for 268 bases. In 135 games playing the outfield, catching, and pinch hitting, he drove in 127 Tiger runs. This total was five ahead of Joe Medwick, who paced the National League, but 48 behind Foxx, who was head man in the American.

Unless York is traded to another club, where he can have possession of first base, he probably will slip out of the majors because, at other berths, he kicks in almost as many runs as he drives in.

Other players have faced similar circumstances in the majors. They had the ability to make the grade, but were over-shadowed by an established star when the big opportunity came.

Like Dahlgren

Remember Babe Dahlgren with the Red Sox a few years ago? Babe had an impressive freshman record with the Boston club, but the following year was pushed into the background by a fellow named Jimmy Foxx. The Red Sox had purchased slugging Double X from the Athletics. Later Dahlgren entered the Yankee chain, and was forced to make his way as a utility player with a man like Lou Gehrig settled in Yankee Stadium. Lou has taken care of New York's first base chores since 1925, for the sensational total of 2,122 consecutive games.

Hank Greenberg himself has said that York can break Babe Ruth's home run record of 60, set in 1927, if he plays through a 154-game schedule. Hank missed cracking the coveted standard last season when he stopped at 58, after making a great bid in the closing month of the pennant race. But he admits that the husky York is the one man playing ball today who is capable of succeeding the one and only Ruth. It is indeed ironical that the player who says York can do it, is the player who in another sense is preventing him from getting the opportunity.

Coming Events

Acme

George Munger, University of Pennsylvania football coach, and Bud Mercer, candidate for the squad, are silhouetted against the sky during the first spring workout of the squad. Coach Munger holds the tackling dummy.

Sporting Around the Hub

Second Game Due Tomorrow Night

Another capacity house is assured at the Garden tomorrow night when the Bruins and Maple Leafs play their second game of the Stanley Cup play-offs. Neither team was satisfied with the showing Thursday night but better weather and ice promises a Toronto-Boston game such as those in the past. Both teams worked out at noon today and all hands were ready for tomorrow night. After the game both teams leave immediately for Toronto where they play Tuesday and Thursday with a fifth game, if necessary, to be played here next Sunday.

The Boston Olympics make their final appearance of the season tonight, when they meet the Valleyfield Braves at the Garden. The record between the two clubs this year has a definite Canadian tinge, with the Braves having emerged victorious in five out of six occasions. The O's won the last meeting by a score of 3 to 1.

Coach Hago Harrington plans to use the Junior line of Ernie Garron, Gil Priestley, and Johnny Fitzgerald, which showed promise during the series last week end with St. Jerome. Other Juniors to see action will be Cliff Thompson, who has been such a standout for the Seniors since his midseason transfer, and Bob Mee, Boston College freshman.

As the locals go into their last game, a survey reveals that they have broken all amateur records for attendance. To date they have played before 319,820 paying customers, an astounding number when their season record is considered.

The Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League opens its annual season today with Cornell playing at Pennsylvania. Next Saturday, Harvard travels to Columbia, while Penn plays host to Dartmouth.

Continuing their northward journey together, the Red Sox and Cincinnati Reds stopped off this afternoon at Greensboro, N. C., for another of their exhibition games. Tomorrow the Grapefruit League rivals show at Durham, N. C., where no-hit Johnny Vander Meer once pitched before he became a fixture in the National League. Bill McKechnie will parade Johnny before the Durham fans and there is a good chance that a new attendance record will result.

On Monday, the two clubs appear at Rocky Mount, N. C., where the Red Sox own a farm club in the Piedmont League. From there they go to Petersburg, Va.

Meanwhile, the Bees will complete their Florida stay today and tomorrow by playing games with the Washington Senators at Orlando. On Monday the Boston National Leaguers start their homeward trek with the Senators by stopping for an exhibition at Savannah, Ga. The other two stops are at Charlotte, N. C., and Washington.

The Red Sox ran into a snag trying to hit Whitey Moore of the Cincinnati Reds at Lexington, Ky., yesterday and were beaten 7-2. The famed Sox hitters only connected safely four times . . . The Bees did much better in their game with Washington at Orlando, Fla., winning in the 13th inning 8 to 4, the result of a five-run rally. Jim Turner held the Senators scoreless for five innings.

While the Bruins and Toronto await tomorrow night for their next play-off engagement, the Philadelphia Ramblers and Cleveland Barons play their fourth affair for the minor league title at Cleveland tonight. The Barons have won two and lost one and victory tonight will end the series.

Dartmouth and Yale hitters were conspicuous by their absence in yesterday's college ball games. The Big Green was held to four hits and shutout 10-0 by University of Maryland at College Park, Md., and the Eli lost 11-0 when Ned Butcher of the University of Richmond pitched a no-hit, no-run game, at Richmond, Va. Butcher also struck out 14, and hit a triple and two singles at bat.

A group of 124 gymnasts from colleges and clubs compete in the N. E. A. A. U. open gymnastic championships tonight at the Boston Y. M. H. A. gym, Seaver Street, Roxbury.

The Women's Golf Association spring team matches, under a new system, will open May 1. All play on the opening day will be on a medal basis with the lowest scorers to form the personnel for the team matches to follow.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Red Grange signed as coach with Chicago Bears, his thirteenth season in pro football.

Three Years Ago

Toronto Maple Leafs came from behind to defeat Detroit 4-3 in overtime period for first win in Stanley Cup hockey play-offs.

Five Years Ago

Lester Stoefen defeated Wilmer Allison, 6—2, 6—2, 6—2, in final of River Oaks Tennis Tournament at Houston, Texas.

Golf Officials Named for 1939

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—Eight Chairmen were continued in office for another term yesterday as Archie M. Reid, President of the United States Golf Association, announced the makeup of the U. S. G. A.'s Sub-Committee for 1939.

The newcomers are Mrs. L. W. Robey of Philadelphia, who replaces Mrs. H. D. Raymond of Evanston, Ill., as head of the Women's Committee; Charles V. Rainwater of Pensacola, Fla., who replaces R. Arthur Wood of Chicago, retired, as head of the Public Links Committee; W. F. Nicholson of Denver, succeeding Perry E. Hall of Bridgeport, Pa., as Sectional Affairs Chairman, and Jess W. Sweetser of New York, successor to Paul Leslie of Louisiana State as Intercollegiate Affairs Chairman. Those remaining in office are:

Rules of Golf, Morton G. Bogue, New York; Championship, Harold W. Pierce, Boston; Amateur Status and Conduct, Edward L. Cheyney, Cleveland; Membership, Frank M. Hardt, Philadelphia; Implements and Ball, George W. Blossom, Jr., Chicago; International Relations, J. Frederic Byers, Pittsburgh; Green Section, Frank M. Hardt, Philadelphia; Museum, George W. Blossom, Jr., Chicago.

Alabama Expects Good End Players On 1939 Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNIVERSITY, Ala.—From the showing of the ends in spring training Alabama will be well fixed at these two positions for the 1939 season of football.

Coach Frank Thomas believes that Hal Newman and Gene Blackwell will do a great job of supplanting Tut Warren and Perron Shoemaker, two graduates of last year. Newman is a junior while Blackwell is a senior. These two did about as much playing last year as did Warren and Shoemaker.

After being held out for a year with a leg injury, Haywood Sanford is back for relief duty at either end. He is also making the first-stringers hustle to keep their posts. Holt Rast and Ray Reese, two redshirts of last year, are improving rapidly, promising to give Alabama plenty of reserve strength. Sam Sharpe is probably the most outstanding freshman coming up for this position. The Crimson Tide also has several other plebes who lack seasoning before they start pushing the veterans.

The Tide head coach added that the guards are the question mark now. They are coming along very slowly, but still showing improvement. George Kimbrell, a small and fast man, and Steve Wyhowanec are the two most promising frosh guards in spring training.

Considerable time has been spent in holding daily scrimmages to give every man on the squad a chance to show his ability in this phase of football. Coach Thomas stated that this type of play would be continued for quite a while yet, leaving the last two weeks for defense work. He is using the style of shifting teams every 15 minutes so that he will get around to every man within two days.

Tiny Thornhill, Stanford, Has Hard Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STANFORD, Calif.—Faced with a terrific problem of rebuilding, Tiny Thornhill's Stanford gridders opened Spring Practice here Tuesday. With the new Conference rule, which limits spring sessions to a total of 30 workouts, the Indians will practice Mondays, Wednesdays and Thursdays.

Eleven of the Redskins' 1938 lettermen have finished their competition—Jack Clark and Bill McElroy, ends; Pete Zagar, By West, and Jim Sadler, tackles; Bob Dakan, guard; Tony Calvelli, center; Fred Ledeboer, Bill Paulman, Glenn Hamilton, and Bill Kirsch, backs. Five of these—Clark, Zagar, Camelli, Ledeboer, and Paulman—were regulars.

Also, Thornhill may be without his regular guards of last season—Hampton Pool and Corky Donahue—when the fall rolls around. Pool's status has not been determined and the Pacific Coast Conference won't decide whether or not the big fellow is to have another year of competition until its June meeting. Donahue will not be in the University Spring Quarter and may not return for the fall.

Nor do Tiny's troubles end there. Two of the best linemen from the undefeated and untied freshman team—Bud Radditz, tackle; and Edgar Wilson, end—will not be available next year. Dave Patterson, star guard for the yearlings, dropped out of school last quarter but may return for the spring; ditto Pete Mackey, frosh sub center.

Next in line among the Stanford mentor's problems is the fact that several of his best men are occupied with other sports and will have little, if any, spring practice. Stan Andersen, Bill Braheny, John Casey, and Bill Trout are on the Indian track team, while Sid Lewis, Thor Peterson, and Wally deWitt are busy with baseball. Half a dozen of the best youngsters coming up from the yearling squad are out for freshman track and baseball and will be about two weeks late putting in an appearance on the football field.

Small wonder that Thornhill wrinkles his brow and scratches his head as he thinks of the 1939 football season, and particularly of Spring Practice.

Badgers Appear On the Illinois Schedule for 1939

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

URBANA, Ill.—Wisconsin appears on the University of Illinois football schedule for 1939, after a lapse in gridiron rivalry since 1934.

The return of the Badgers gives the Illini six Big Ten engagements as competition continues with Indiana, Northwestern, Michigan, Ohio State, and Chicago.

Another series with Southern California will also open when the Illini travel to Los Angeles on Oct. 14, repeating their successful trip in 1935. The Trojans will play at Illinois in 1940. The 1939 schedule is as follows:

Sept. 30—Ohio.
Oct. 14—Southern California at Los Angeles; 21—Indiana; 28—Northwestern at Evanston.
Nov. 4—Michigan; 11—Wisconsin; 18—Ohio State at Columbus; 25—Chicago at Illinois.

Another series with Notre Dame, which is not played next year, begins in 1940 when the Irish come to the Illinois stadium. In 1940 the historic Chicago game is temporarily abandoned; but the Maroons come back in 1941. Indiana also drops off the schedule but a series opens with Iowa. The 1940 schedule is as follows:

Sept. 28—De Paul.
Oct. 12—Southern California; 19—Michigan at Ann Arbor; 26—Notre Dame.
Nov. 2—Wisconsin at Madison; 9—Northwestern at Evanston; 16—Ohio State; 23—Iowa at Iowa City.

In 1941 Minnesota and Illinois open a home-and-home series, the Illini traveling to Minneapolis. This will be the first meeting of the Gophers and Illini since 1924. Schedule plans between the institutions have had to be given up previously because of the exigencies of conference card-making. Chicago, Michigan, Iowa, Ohio State and Northwestern will be the other Big Ten foes in 1941.

In 1942 Big Ten schedule will be arranged on Dec. 1 at a meeting of directors and coaches in Chicago.

Kansas '39 Football Dates Are Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Kan.—Drake and Colorado Aggies have been added to the 1939 University of Kansas football schedule, it was announced by Gwinn Henry, Kansas director of athletics and new head football coach. In addition a definite date has been set for the game with George Washington University.

The schedule for next fall now includes eight games and Henry is looking for a ninth. The games are evenly divided, four at home and four away.

Drake will be played at Des Moines Sept. 30 in what probably will be the season opener for the Jayhawks. The two teams last met in 1927, with Kansas the victor, 7-6. All told Kansas and Drake have played 15 games, the Jayhawks winning nine, Drake winning five and one a tie.

The Colorado Aggies are scheduled as Kansas' foe on Oct. 14 at Fort Collins, Colo. The teams have played only once before, that game being in 1931 at Lawrence. Kansas won 27-6.

The game at Lawrence with George Washington has been set for Nov. 18. The two colleges have a three-year contract for games, the first of which was played at Washington this fall.

Of the conference colleges Kansas will play three, Missouri, Kansas State and Iowa State, at home and two, Nebraska and Oklahoma, away from home.

And Talking of . . . Rowing

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

One Boat Race—148 Crews in It

PUTNEY—For sheer quantity of participants, there is no Boat Race in the world to compare with the annual "Head of the River" race on the Thames here, won this year by London Rowing Club. And I always raise my hat metaphorically (it is rather a metaphorical hat) to the marshals of the course who assemble the crews in a long line up river behind the starting point at Mortlake so that they—the crews, not the marshals—may start off at 10-second intervals and race against the clock all the way down to Putney—a matter of 4¼ miles with the tide.

At the other end of the course, which is the Oxford-Cambridge boat race course reversed, the arrivals are timed. And this process, too, has its complications, for the order of starting is by no means the order of finishing and the advent of 148 crews in batches, some very close together, provided what could have been a most confusing scene.

Bumping Race—No Bumps

This race is, so to speak, a bumping race without the bumps—an adaptation of the form of racing so popular on the narrow waters at Oxford and Cambridge where it is not feasible for crews to race abreast. And it was introduced onto the Thames tideway in 1926 by that famous Cambridge oarsman and coach, the late Steve Fairbairn. The idea caught on immediately and had the effect of putting metropolitan oarsmen into hard training during the winter, though now they do not take it with quite such grim seriousness, I believe, as they did a few years back. After all, they have to reckon with the fact that soon they must go into hard training for the summer regattas, the chief of which is Henley Royal Regatta, scheduled this year for July 5-8.

However, there is tremendous keenness still for the Head of River race—there was a record entry this year—and London Rowing Club's first crew had to row mighty hard to win. Which it did by the narrow margin of two seconds. Second place being taken by the Isis Boat Club eight, otherwise describable as Oxford University's reserve eight. Isis was second also last year, when victory went to Goldie crew, the Cambridge spare boatload, stroked by that excellent oar, D. A. L. Lawrence, who stroked London to success this year. Rather an odd experience, that—to stroke two different crews to victory in the same race in two consecutive years.

Stood the Test

Stroking a boat in a competition of this nature makes a big demand on a man's judgment. And Lawrence's stood the test admirably. At Hammersmith Bridge, about halfway along the course, his crew had lost about three seconds to Isis, but in the last mile he put up his rate of pulling to 36 strokes a minute against the Oxonians' 32 and gained five seconds on them by the process. Jesus College, Cambridge, was third. The time of the first three being 19m. 21s.; 19m. 23s., and 19m. 30s.

In the "clinker" division—for clinker-built boats, which have a keel, unlike the round-bottomed "best" boats that are faster, but harder to control—the speediest three crews all came from Cambridge University. Representing Caius College (second boat); Clare College (second boat), and Peterhouse College.

Cochrane Heading Income List for Baseball Taxes

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP)—Athletes and sportsmen took a sizeable chunk out of the nation's pay roll in 1937.

The Treasury's annual salary report to the House Ways and Means Committee showed that Mickey Cochrane, former manager of the Detroit Tigers, received $36,000 salary and a $9,000 bonus. Lou Gerhig got $36,000 for playing first base for the New York Yankees.

Carl Hubbell, left-handed pitching ace of the New York Giants, received $22,500 and Hank Greenberg, the Detroit first sacker, was paid $25,000.

Bill Terry, manager of the Giants, was paid $30,000, while Joe McCarthy, manager of the World Champion Yankees, received checks totaling $27,500. Bill Dickey—regarded by many baseball fans as the best catcher in baseball—was paid $18,000 by the Yankees. John R. Kilpatrick, President of Madison Square Garden, got $30,000.

George Preston Marshall, owner of the Washington Redskins football team, received $20,000—not from his team, but from his laundry business. Branch Rickey, Vice-President of the St. Louis Cardinals, was paid $42,340, while Sam Breadon, the President, received $25,000. Other baseball salaries:

Connie Mack, veteran manager of the Philadelphia Athletics, $20,000. Eddie Collins, Vice-President, of the Boston Red Sox, $24,000. Paul Derringer, pitcher, Cincinnati, $18,000. Leo (Gabby) Hartnett, Chicago Cubs, $17,835; Billy Herman, Cubs second baseman, $17,000. Alva Bradley, President of the Cleveland Indians, $15,000; C. C. Slapnicka, Vice-President, $17,625.

Dick Bartell, shortstop of the New York Giants, now with the Cubs, $17,000; Mel Ott, Giant outfielder, $17,500. Charley Gehringer, called the best second baseman in the American League, $18,500 from Detroit. George M. Weiss, Vice-President of the Newark Bears, $21,500.

College Baseball

At Princeton, N. J.: Princeton 7, Penn State 1.
At Swarthmore, Pa.: Swarthmore 6, Pennsylvania 4.
At Bethlehem, Pa.: Massachusetts State 4, Lehigh 1.
At College Park, Md.: Maryland 10, Dartmouth 0.
At Chapel Hill, N. C.: North Carolina 10, Cornell University 1.
At Richmond: University Richmond 11, Yale 0.
At Lexington Va.: Virginia Military 7, Vermont 3.

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

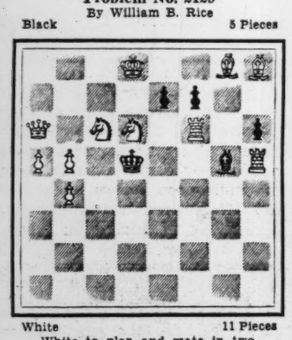
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

April 8, 1939

Problem No. 2129

By William B. Rice

Black 5 Pieces



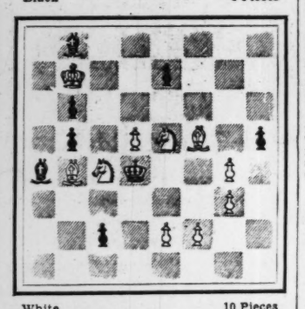
White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(Second prize, Good Companions, April, 1917)

Problem No. 2130

By William B. Rice

Black 8 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(Hampshire Post, April 3, 1914)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2127. Q-Kt5
No. 2128. 1. B-K — P-R8(Q)
2. R-Q3
1. ——— P-R8(Kt)
2. R-Q8
1. ——— P-R8(B)
2. B-B2

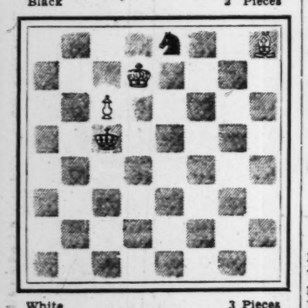
End-Game No. 453. White mates: 1 Q-B7ch, K-R3; 2 QxKtPch, KxQ; 3 R-Kt3ch, K-R3; 4 Kt-B7ch, K-R2; 5 B-Q3ch, P-B4; 6 BxP mate.

End-Game

The ending below looks tame, but it is not so simple. Reinfeld quotes it, from "The Chess Player's Chronicle" of 1856, in Lesson III of his endings series. This lesson deals with B and Kt endings, with the B on the winning side, and is introduced by a number of "fundamental book endings."

End-Game No. 454

Black 2 Pieces



White 3 Pieces

White to play and win

Notes

The English magazine "Chess" has just published a Key to the Chess Openings, Chess-Key, by Dr. Max Euwe and Reuben Fine. This novelty consists of a cardboard cover with a rotating insert. As the insert is turned, openings and variations appear in windows in the cover. On one side the KP openings are analyzed, and on the other the QP openings. The price is 50c, plus 4c postage, and stamps may be sent. The address is Chess, Sutton Coldfield, England.

Central America has recently been favored with unusual demonstrations of blindfold skill. Dr. Alekhine visited Panama City on his way to Argentina, and met eight players simultaneously, winning on every board. At about the same time, Georges Koltanowski, Belgian blindfold expert and holder of the world record for the maximum number of games played simultaneously without sight of the boards, met eight in Guatemala, winning six and drawing two. Koltanowski recently toured this country and Canada.

The Adams-Heitner game published March 25 contained a slight inaccuracy with respect to Black's play. The correct continuation was 16 Q-B2, Kt-B3; 17 K-Kt, B-K3; 18 P-B5, Kt-Q-2; 19 P-QKt4, B-B3; 20 QR-K, B-K2, 21 B-Q2, B-B3; 22 P-Kt4, P-KKt3.

The Massachusetts State Championship, which began on Washington's Birthday, has the following contestants: Ward, Fliegel, Shapiro, Sharp, Daly, Keller, Chauvenet, Sturgis, Mitchell, Gring, Taylor, Dore, Mulloney, Lewis, Hersey, and Dawson. At about the half-way point, Ward has a slight lead over Fliegel, Shapiro, and Sharp.

The game below, from the Manhattan-Marshall match, shows how Marshall outwitted the present New York state champion, to gain a valuable point for his club. The end was only a matter of time when Marshall was able to give up his Queen for a Rook and two minor pieces.

Indian Defense

Denker	Marshall
Manhattan C. C.	Marshall C. C.
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 Kt-KB3	P-KKt3
3 P-B4	B-Kt2
4 P-KKt3	Castles
5 B-Kt2	P-Q4
6 PxP	KtxP
7 Castles	P-QB4
8 PxP	Kt-R3
9 P-B6	PxP
10 Kt-Q4	B-Kt2
11 Kt-B3	Q-Kt3
12 P-K3	KtxKt
13 PxKt	P-QB4
14 Kt-K2	BxB
15 KxB	Q-B3ch
16 P-B3	KR-Q
17 Q-B2	Kt-Kt5
18 Q-Kt3	Q-R3
19 R-Kt	QxKtch
20 R-B2	Q-K8
21 B-Q2	QxB
22 RxQ	RxRch
23 K-K3	Kt-Q6
24 Q-Kt7	R-K
25 QxRP	Kt-B7ch
26 K-Kt2	Kt-K5ch

Denker	Marshall
Manhattan C. C.	Marshall C. C.
White	Black
27 K-Kt	Kt-Kt4
28 R-Kt8	KtxPch
29 K-B	KtxPch
30 K-Kt	Kt-B6ch
31 K-B	Kt-R7ch
32 K-Kt	Kt-B8ch
33 K-B	Kt-R7ch
34 K-Kt	RxR
35 QxRch	B-B
36 P-R4	Kt-B5ch
37 K-B	R-QR7
38 Q-Q8	Kt-Q7ch
39 K-K	Kt-Kt6
40 Q-Q5	R-R6
41 Q-B4	B-Kt2
42 K-Q	P-R4
43 K-B2	Kt-R4
44 Q-Kt5	RxPch
45 K-Q	Kt-B5
46 P-R5	R-Q6ch
47 K-K2	RxPch
48 K-B	KxP
49 QxKt	RxP
50 QxP	P-K4
51 Q-B6	K-R2
Resigns	

The Marshall-Manhattan match brought into action the country's leading experts. The game below shows how Reuben Fine finally defeated the veteran Kupchik, who after thirty-three moves of approximately even play overlooked a decisive sacrifice.

Sicilian Defense

Kupchik	Fine
Manhattan C. C.	Marshall C. C.
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-QB3
4 P-Q4	PxP
5 KtxP	Kt-B3
6 B-K2	B-Kt5
7 Kt-Kt3	QPxKt
8 QxQch	KxQ
9 P-B3	P-K4
10 B-Q2	B-K3
11 Castles QR	Kt-Q2
12 P-QR3	B-QB3
13 KR-K	K-K2
14 B-B	B-B7
15 R-K2	B-Q5
16 KR-K	P-QR4
17 B-K3	BxBch
18 RxB	Kt-B4
19 P-QR4	P-KKt4

Kupchik	Fine
Manhattan C. C.	Marshall C. C.
White	Black
20 P-QKt3	P-Kt5
21 PxP	BxKKtP
22 B-K2	B-K3
23 R-B	KR-KKt
24 R-B2	QR-Q
25 B-R5	R-Q2
26 KR-B3	R-Kt2
27 P-R3	K-Q
28 K-Kt2	K-K
29 R-K3	R-Q5
30 B-K2	K-K2
31 B-B	R-Kt
32 K-B	KR-Q
33 R(B2)-K2	R-Kt5
34 R-K	BxKtP
35 PxB	KtxPch
36 K-Kt2	R-Q7ch
37 K-R3	Kt-Q5
Resigns	

North-South Golf

PINEHURST, N. C., April 8 (AP)—Frank Strafaci, of Brooklyn, the defending title-holder, and Bobby Dunkelberger, of High Point, winner in 1937, defeated their semifinal opponents in the North and South Amateur Golf Tournament here yesterday. They will meet in a 36-hole final round.

Strafaci overcame Dick Chapman, of Greenwich, Conn., 2 up, and Dunkelberger eliminated Charles Whitehead, of South River, N. J., 1 up.

California Yachtsmen In Aquatic Park Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERKELEY, Calif.—Sailing teams from the University of California will compete in an interscholastic meet to be held at Aquatic Park, Berkley, on April 22.

Cap Pease, member of the University of California's physical education department, sponsors of the meet, states that each of the schools in the bay area will enter two teams, using catboats of the Olympic monotype class. Each boat will have a skipper and a one-man crew.

Lepine Re-hired

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—President Nathan Podoloff of the New Haven Eagles of the International-American Hockey League has announced that Alfred (Pit) Lepine has been re-hired to coach the club during the 1939-1940 season.

Lepine was mentor of the Eagles during the past season and also played most of the season at center ice.

Metz and Bulla Leading Field In Golf Finale

ASHEVILLE, N. C., April 8 (AP)—With a frosty northwest wind whipping them in the face, two young Chicago professionals, Dick Metz and John Bulla, cracked par by two strokes yesterday to tie for the first-round leadership in the $5,000 "Land of the Sky" open tournament that winds up golf's winter campaigning.

Metz and Bulla played the par-72 uphill and downhill Asheville Country Club course in 70 shots to take a stroke lead over four professionals as the field turned to a second 18-hole round to be played on the Beaver Lake layout.

As the youthful Chicagoans mastered the tricky greens and fairways, two favorites, National Open Champion Ralph Guldahl, who has won his last two starts, and Henry Picard, the smooth stroker from Hershey, Pa., practically shot themselves out of the running for the top prize of $1,200 with first-round scores of 76 and 77, respectively.

Briton Coming Back In Land Speed Test

SALT LAKE CITY, April 8 (AP)—John Cobb, restless seeker after the world land speed record held by George Eyston, will return to Utah's Salt Flats in August with 370 miles an hour as his goal.

Gus P. Backman, Secretary of the Salt Lake City Chamber of Commerce, said today the speed-loving British fur broker had informed him he would make his accelerated run about Aug. 8.

Cobb held the world speed record for just 24 hours last fall —350.2 miles an hour—before Eyston grabbed it back with the present mark of 357.5 miles an hour.

Wimbledon Bound

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 7—Midshipmen Joe Hunt, Los Angeles plebe, and David A. Marks, Memphis, Tenn., were named by the United States Naval Academy to play in the Wimbledon tennis championship June 26. Hunt was ranked fifth last year in the national listings. Marks is ranked No. 1 on the Navy varsity. Both will play in the singles and team in the doubles.

Waner Seeks Contract

SARASOTA, Fla., April 8 (AP)—Paul Waner, a stubborn holdout from the Pittsburgh Pirates during the spring training season, said at his winter home here last night he was preparing to leave for New Orleans where he expects to come to terms with the Pirates' front office in short order.

Montreal Awarded 1942 Empire Games

EDMONTON, Canada, April 8 (AP)—The 1942 British Empire Games have been awarded to Montreal in connection with its tercentenary celebration.

John Leslie, Secretary of the Canadian Amateur Athletic Union, said today the award "is subject to compliance with all regulations and requirements, financial and otherwise," but this stipulation was expected to be met.

It will be the second time the Games have been held in Canada, the first time being at Hamilton. The Games, held every four years, are inter-spaced between the Olympic Games, and include track and field, swimming, boxing, wrestling and lawn bowling.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results April 7

At Tulsa, Okla.: New York (A) 4, Tulsa (TL) 2.
At Lexington, N. C.: Cincinnati 7, Boston (A) 2.
At Corpus Christi, Texas: St. Louis (A) 2, Chicago (N) 2 (tie; 7 innings).
At Orlando, Fla.: Boston (N) 8, Washington (A) 4 (13 innings).
At Abilene, Texas: Pittsburgh (N) 16, Chicago (A) 14.
At Chattanooga, Tenn.: Philadelphia (N) 5, Chattanooga (SA) 0.
At Gastonia, N. C.: St. Louis (N) 17, Gastonia 9.
At Memphis, Tenn.: Memphis (SA) 8, Philadelphia (A) 3.
At Meridian, Miss.: Philadelphia (A) 2nds vs. Meridian (SE) cancelled, cold.

Pacific Coast League

Hollywood 9, Portland 7.
Seattle 9, San Diego 4.

Night Games

San Francisco 12, Oakland 4.
Los Angeles 8, Sacramento 3.

College Golf

At Chapel Hill, N. C.: North Carolina 14½, Boston College 3½.
At Westminster, Md.: Boston University 9, Western Maryland 0.

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The Home Forum

Landscape in Blue and Green

THERE is that exaltation in the air which makes me certain, though I frankly do not know what day of the week it is, that today is Sunday. The feeling is unmistakable, as infallible here as in England, yet as different in character as are England and Italy. Such a perfect day, so still and brooding, could somehow only be a Sunday, in whatever part of the world it befell. It is a winter day, clear and softly blue, and there is the thinnest coating of ice on the water in the cart-ruts; but the sun is so warm that I go slowly and musingly, so as not to do violence to the mood of my thoughts or to the bright tenor of the day. Although I have no real thoughts, except the single one that the morning is exquisite.

* * *

AT THE TOP of Siena, across the valley behind one of her great pinky-red churches, there stretches a curious wall of earth, just wide enough to hold a road, like a solid bridge joining the sides of the hollow. To the right between the valley-head and the bridge, is a great basin or pit, of which every sod seems to be carefully cultivated, from the terraces of olives at the rim to the dark bluish cabbages massed at the base. To the left the sides of the valley are planted with olives, and there are a few small houses that have strayed away from the main body of the town; an inner line of the city wall plunges straight down to the bottom of the hollow and up again on the other side, making a sharp contrasting streak of red through the green. The valley itself runs along, widens out and is finally lost in the soft contours of a landscape ending in the pure undoubted blue of the hills. This blue and green, the pinkish brick of the walls, and the native red of the earth are the colors of Siena. They are as individual as they are beautiful.

* * *

ON THE FAR side, I walk along the edge of the valley to the region of new houses, where there are some scarlet roofs and slabs of grayish stone to add to the constant scheme; and, passing these, I come to the olives once again in undisturbed possession. There is a rough and muddy path through them that leads to what must be a farm; for at the end of it, richly yellow, the remains of a haystack cling untidily round a wooden post. The whole stack has a merry and precarious air, because the earwig-catching bucket on top of the post has been pushed sideways, like a reveler's hat.

Standing midway in the path, I hear men's voices rising from the valley, but they do not interrupt the stillness. It is intact and flawless everywhere; left, right, earthward or skyward there is nothing to choose.

* * *

I AM GAZING outward over the city, when I hear a clattering on my path. I look up and the clattering stops. There are three children standing hand in hand. They are going to the farm; but, though it is evidently their farm, they do not dare come on while I stand looking at them. I see in my one glance that there is a boy on the left and a girl on the right, each about five years old, and between them a nondescript of about two, standing not too steadily in stiff little boots. Like the landscape, they are dressed in blue and green, all rather girlishly in faded blue overalls, and the smallest is surmounted by a bright green cap. They are all fair and clean, and unutterably serious; to themselves they seem painfully defenseless, so that they melt my heart and inexplicably make it ache for them. Instinctively I do not move my feet, as one does not move when squirrels are about; but I turn my head and begin again to look steadily on the city, to persuade them that I am, after all, only a piece of the landscape. They come on again and, when they are near and I am still immovable, they take a great courage and climb stealthily round me, seeming to whisper somewhere about the level of my knees. Never before have I felt so big and powerful. When they are well past me, I venture to look again. They are looking, too, and all the way down to the farm they look, walking slowly and nearly backward; so that, one after another, they all stumble gently in the cart-ruts and are righted by the support of each other's hands.

I cannot tell what they have to do with the bright Sunday morning, but their innocence has somehow made it perfect.

A. H.

A Wise Man Is Restful

NATURE never makes haste; her systems revolve at an even pace. The bud swells imperceptibly, without hurry or confusion, as though the short spring days were an eternity. All her operations seem separately, for the time, the single object for which all things tarry. Why, then, should man hasten as if anything less than eternity were allotted for the least deed? Let him consume never so many aeons, so that he go about the meanest task well. . . . If the setting sun seems to hurry him to improve the day while it lasts, the chant of the crickets fails not to reassure him, even-measured as of old, teaching him to take his own time henceforth forever. The wise man is restful, never restless or impatient.—From "The Heart of Thoreau's Journals," edited by ODELL SHEPARD. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Easter Greeting

INNOCENCE stands and cries:
"How can I be sure?"
In the market place where buys
The rich man—and the poor—
Innocence stands and cries.
And the sudden rain comes down
Over the storm-swept town,
Blinding the innocent eyes.

Only purity knows.
Rich man, poor man, thief,
Everyone passes and goes,
Each with his fond belief.
Only purity knows—
Sad on Mount Olivet—
Weary, with evils beset;
There where the fierce wind blows

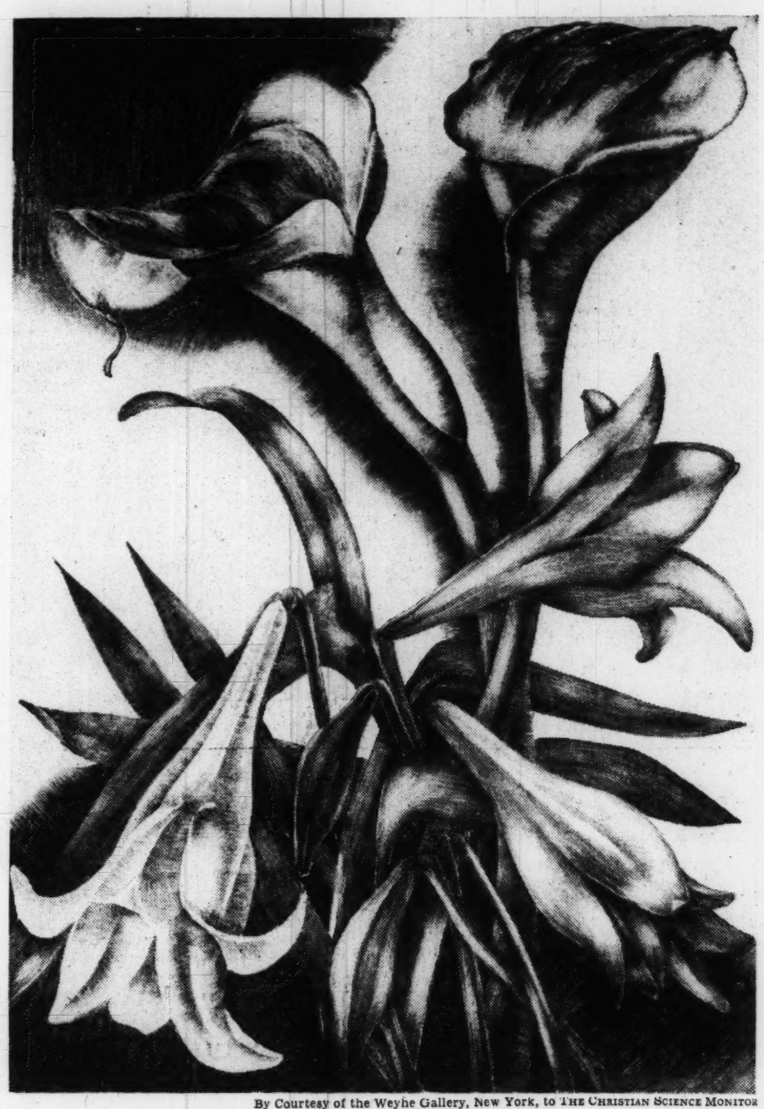
White are the lilies of spring,
Opening wide to the sun;
Swift is the bird on the wing;
Winter is over and done.
White are the lilies of spring.
Innocence stands and calls:
"Evil shatters and falls;
This is the word I bring."

A. JACQUELINE SHAW

Ocean Vagabonding

FREIGHTER travel is different from any other form of vacationing. The cargo-boat passenger has more privacy than those aboard a giant liner, and all the freedom of a picnic in the north woods; more to say about the food than the average residential hotel guest; meals superior to those served in the better class foreign pensions. Accommodations are often far more modern than tourist class on the biggest boats, the outside cabins large and usually equipped with beds. There's never been a report of an inside cabin on a freighter. . . .

But the fact that they go places no other boats go, and the rule that travel on them is cheaper, are only two of the reasons for the hold one of these ships takes on the heart of the customer. It's not because the paying guest has the freedom of the ship, nor because he is thrown in close contact with the officers, eating with them, playing with them, occasionally even taking over one of their cabins while junior officers double up. There's more than all this. There's something about a long ocean voyage, something about the allure of the sea, the comradeship brought about by sharing things together, braving the elements in a storm, facing the rabble at dockside after a riotous shore excursion in some foreign port: there's a tie that binds the passenger to his ship, a tie that binds while traveling, and that keeps memory bright throughout the years. From "Vagabond Voyaging," by LARRY NIXON. (Boston: Little, Brown.)



By Courtesy of the Weyhe Gallery, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LILIES: *A Lithograph by George Biddle*

"CONSIDER the lilies of the field, how they grow—" In Biblical times, and even in the days of the early Greeks, the lily has stood as one of the noblest and most beautiful flowers known to man and cultivated by him. It is scarcely necessary to mention that its praise has been sung down through the years, by the great Homer himself and by countless poets, both minor and illustrious. Especially beloved by English poets—by the Elizabethans, by Shakespeare and Spenser, by the Victorians, even by the pre-Raphaelites—the lily today is sadly out of fashion as a fit poetic subject.

However, it remains for us the joyous symbol of the spring and Easter season—the more so since it blooms so profusely on every side, in garden and flower shop, during Eastertide. The freshness and purity of the lily's white and gold blossom belong emphatically to this season of the year. It is interesting to know that, as far back as the days of Greek mythology, the lily was the symbol of purity—the flower of Hera, queen of the goddesses and of all womanhood. Thus it has come down through the ages, carrying much this same association.

The elegance and sheer beauty of the lily's petals and graceful form have always made it a significant and almost royal flower. But, for "all its glory," it is essentially a natural and unspoiled flower of the field as it is described in one of the most beautiful passages of the Bible.

The lovely natural curving forms are seen in this calla and Easter lilies. The artist has made the most of the convolutions and twistings of the blossoms and plant, contrasting the simple forms of the calla lily with the pointed and more elaborate whorls of the others. One notices also that he has utilized the lily in different stages of opening from bud to half uncurled, and finally to the full flower—giving variation and interest to the forms. A striking pattern has been achieved which is both decorative and dramatic, without sacrificing anything of the natural beauty and form. Moreover, he has played up or heightened this beauty by the simplicity of his treatment and the effective composition.

B. T.

We Need Words for Music

THERE is need for someone skilled in such things to do something about *la-la-la*. It has been a good expression for years and has been sung to no end of tunes, but it is ripe for improvement. It is incomplete; with no disrespect to the person who coined it, I submit that when one wants to sing himself something like the Second Hungarian Rhapsody, *la-la-la* or even *tra-la-la* is inadequate.

For a measure or two, one can be satisfied with *ti-ta-ta-bum!*, especially if he be in some place where he can nod his head and beat time for himself. But when he gets deeper into the composition, just where the music is most interesting, all the words so far devised fall short of the mark; the Rhapsody gets entirely out of control, honored but unsung. That isn't right.

* * *

MY FEELING IS that music was meant not so much to be heard as to be played; that audiences are merely rumble seat passengers going along for the ride. It is the man at the wheel who really counts; or, to give up the figure, it is the person playing the music who is really deriving from the piece all the joy that the composer built into it.

That being the case, it does not seem right that there should be this present bar to easy and natural enjoyment. Few of us have time to learn how to play an instrument, fewer yet have the vision and the persistence. And so we have these reams of worthwhile music on one side, hordes of music lovers on the other, and separating the two this pitiful business of *la-la-la*, which ought to let us sing the strains we love, but doesn't.

* * *

WHISTLING? IT HELPS, for some of the daintier things. But there is no depth to a whistle, no percussion. What would one do for cymbals? What we need is something with a boom in it, that will permit runs and trills as well, and be simple enough so that anybody can operate it.

I have had much pleasure from stories of music students, little worlds of persons who carry violin cases to lunch and who, at sight of a piano, immediately assemble an impromptu orchestra and fare gloriously, barring an occasional mauve note, on Bach and Brahms and Debussy. There must be a mighty satisfaction in being thus able to whip out one's flageolet and have a joust at some cadenza flitting through one's head, or to unlimber one's kettledrums and have a go at the rolls and thumps and crescendos.

But the groups wherein such things can happen are too small and too exclusive. There are too many of us outside, without the skill which is the price of admission.

* * *

WHAT WE NEED is a simple, but complete set of words that can be sung to any air, in any tempo, and in a manner to suit any instrument. If you are thinking of trying to devise one, let it be no *twee-twee* thing nor yet a monotonous collection of *booms* and *bums*. It must be imaginative and flexible; for, if others are like me, their allegiance flits unpredictably from one section of the orchestra to another. We zip through a *glissando* with the pianist, wail with the violins, zoom vigorously with the viols and blare with the brasses. There is not one of us who, during the *Anvil Chorus*, would not like to be in there swinging—on whatever instrument it is that makes that clang-clang-clang. And we like most of all to sit with the cellists and join that crescendo which begins *bum-bum-bum-ta-bum-bum-bum-bum*, mounting faster and higher until the violins take it over and the climax becomes blinding light and beauty.

It is a large order, to remedy this matter of words and music. The words ought to come *Tra-la-la* and *boom-ditty-boom* are good and to the point, and there must be others. What we have is only the beginning. It must be amplified and rounded out. We can't all play, but we could have a lot of satisfaction if we only had the words.

J. F. H.

William James' Incomparable Sympathy

HE TALKED in a voice that was low-pitched rather than deep—an utterly agreeable voice that was admirable for conversation. . . .

Sometimes he was vehement, but never ponderous, and he never made anyone, no matter how humble, feel that he was trying to "impress." Men and women of all sorts felt at ease with him, and anybody who in Touchstone's sense had any philosophy in him, was soon expounding his private hopes, faiths, and skepticisms to James with gusto. He was, distinctly, not a man who required a submissive audience to put him in the vein. A kind of admiring attention that made him self-conscious was as certain to reduce him to silence as a manly give and take was sure to bring him out. It never seemed to occur to him to debate or talk for victory. . . .

But what counted for the charm and effect of James' conversation more than all else was his lively interest in his interlocutor, and in every fresh idea that developed in talk with him. He made the other man feel that he had no desire to pigeon-hole him and dismiss him from further consideration, but that he rejoiced in him as a fellow-creature, unique like himself, and forever fascinating. . . .

He might have said that the great point was not to let any unique virtue in a man evaporate or be wasted. At any rate, he said, that should be seen to in an university. He was quite unconventional in recognizing originality, and preferred all the risks involved in hailing potentialities that might never come to fruition, to a policy of playing safe in his estimates. Yet on the whole he very seldom "fooled himself." Few men who have possessed a comparable gift of discovering special virtues in different individuals have combined with it so just a sense of what could not be expected of those same individuals in the way of other virtues. . . .

As a teacher at Harvard for thirty-five years, he influenced the lives and thoughts of more than a generation of students who sat in his classes. To many of them he was adviser as well as teacher, and to some he was a life-long friend. Such was the character of his books and public discourses that people of all sorts and conditions from outside the University came to him for encouragement and counsel. The burden of his message to all was the bracing text which he himself loved and lived by—"Son of man, stand upon thy feet and I will speak unto thee." He never tried to win disciples, to compel allegiance to his own doctrines, or to found a school. But he taught countless young men to love philosophy, and helped many a troubled soul besides to face the problems of the universe in an independent and gallant spirit. He helped them by example as well as by precept, for it was plain to everyone who knew him or read him that his genius was ardently adventurous and humane. —From "Letters of William James," edited by his son, HENRY JAMES. (Boston: Atlantic Monthly Press.)

April Music

WITH branches now no longer thin and bare,
The trees breathe April music on the air;
Each leaf, a key on finger board of branch,
Contributes to the tuneful avalanche
Of sound, as wind tries out each fluttering note
To music welling from a warbler's throat.

H. McG.

Eastertide

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FOR centuries, Christians have celebrated at the annual Easter season one of the most joyously triumphant events in human history—the resurrection of Christ Jesus from the grave. One of the greatest demonstrations of the power of the Christ the world has ever seen, it gave definite proof that there are no material laws which can interfere with the continuous manifestation of Life.

Christ Jesus declared himself "the way," "the resurrection, and the life," requesting that his followers pattern him in all respects, doing eventually, as he said they should do, greater works than those he himself performed. Many centuries later, Mary Baker Eddy, in the light of her revelation, stated in the Christian Science textbook (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 292), "Truth will be to us 'the resurrection and the life' only as it destroys all error and the belief that Mind, the only immortality of man, can be fettered by the body, and Life be controlled by death."

Before Jesus overcame death for himself he triumphed over all the fleshly ills that presented themselves in his experience, thus proving beyond cavil that Life, Truth, and Love overcome sin, disease, and death. In like manner, each individual's thought must eventually respond to the call of the Christ, and rise above material sense. Thus, the ever-present Christ may be received into individual understanding, and thought become spiritualized.

Spiritualization of thought is not accomplished at a single bound; it is a gradual process of meeting and mastering the myriad temptations of the carnal mind, day after day, and year after year. If our progress along this path of regeneration seems slow, we need not be discouraged or dismayed, for divine Love will speak the needed message to the receptive thought; the material senses will be silenced, and God be glorified. As we constantly strive to express holiness, steadfastness, alertness, perspicacity, with all other Godlike qualities, we shall be enabled ultimately to attain the complete realization of spiritual man, created in God's image and likeness.

No evil of any sort can enter the thought of those who are pure in heart. Although there were times in his career when, according to physical sense, all seemed discordant and inharmonious, our dear Master remained undaunted by evil and was continually grateful to God, the author of all good. When about to leave his disciples, he recognized the tremendous sense of sorrow engulfing them, and said (John 15:11), "These things have I spoken unto you, that my joy might remain in you, and that your joy might be full."

To students of Christian Science, the thought of Easter is always a joyous one; it speaks of eternal Life and Love. In the ratio that our thoughts become spiritualized, we are rich partakers of gladness, and of that peace "which passeth all understanding."

Gratitude, commensurate with our increasing recognition and acknowledgment of Christ Jesus' teachings, and his unparalleled works, defeats mesmeric suggestions of heaviness and depression. Let us ever remember that we can mentally substitute "the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness" (Isaiah 61:3), thereby eliminating from our consciousness all that would attempt to disturb.

The truth about God and man, as taught in Christian Science, when understood and applied, releases mortals from the fetters of the carnal mind. It wipes away all tears; binds up the broken-hearted; provides abundantly for those in need; heals the sick and the sinful; and restores peace and harmony to all.

Resurrection should be a continuous, uninterrupted experience, whereby those enshrouded in a mass of material thinking awaken to a higher realization of Life eternal. The true sense of resurrection is being unfolded to Christian Scientists day by day.

"Be not conformed to this world: but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is that good, and acceptable, and perfect, will of God" (Romans 12:2). This spiritual transformation of thought must continue until we arrive at the ultimate goal of perfection.

Thus, our commemoration of Easter need not be confined to a special season; it implies a continuous purification of thought, whereby are dissolved our fleshly ills and our earthly wounds are healed.

The following words from a beautiful hymn are significant (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 171):

"Let us sing of Easter gladness
That rejoices every day,
Sing of hope and faith uplifted;
Love has rolled the stone away.
Lo, the promise and fulfillment
Lo, the man whom God hath made,
Seen in glory of an Easter
Crowned with light that cannot fade."

Greatest of Persian Painters

THE PERSIANS, who were not of Semitic origin, had not the same hatred as the Jew and the Arab for a graven or painted image. Painting, therefore, was occasionally practised among them, but was confined almost entirely to miniature-painting. . . . The best artists of one of the most ancient of civilizations put their finest work into these small limits. . . . The greatest of them is Bihzad. He was born about 1450, and passed his life between Herat and Tabriz, but chiefly in the latter city. . . .

Tabriz, which is to us a name fringed with daggers, was in Bihzad's day a city of poets and scholars. It is covered in snow for four months of the year, but after that the spring comes and the whole town breaks into blossom. In climate and in general character, Tabriz is said to much resemble Brusa. If we want to think, then, of the things which lay in front of Bihzad's eyes, we need go no further than Brusa. This is a Persian town built nearly into Europe. Its mosques and medersas have none of the honeycombs and stalactites of the Moors, but are mosaicked with tiles. The floral designs on a green, or blue, ground are as though flowers had been dropped on the grass, or were held in the sky. All round, the cypress, the flowering peach-tree, the flowering rose-bush, give the motives that Bihzad loved to paint. For, in his miniatures, sprays of blossom hold themselves in blinding detail against the sky, and have to cross the green bars of the cypresses in order to do this. As for the sky, it is either as blue as lapis, or is literally burnished with sun.

If it is the country, and not a garden, the glare of the desert is wonderfully imaged in gold, but he always seems to choose that fortnight in the year when the desert breaks into flower and the sand is sown with blossom. A plane-tree will be growing among the rocks, for Bihzad had a particular talent for rendering this tree with its smooth bark and tinted leaves. A little water-spring may be flowing away in silver, which the age of the manuscript has oxidized and turned black. . . .

Sometimes his pictures actually deal with tent-life. The encampments are made from gorgeous rugs. At the back stand the black, goatskin tents of the nomads; they are lighting their fires, the goats feed in the crevices of the rocks, and the shepherds in their striped clothes play their pipes, or lean on their crooks looking down at the royal encampment.—SACHEVERELL SITWELL, in "The Gothick North." (London: Duckworth. Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Advent of Spring

YESTERDAY the winter was folded up
And put away like a blanket in a chest.
Spring was a sudden fragrance. Down the west
Crows flapped smudged wings where sunset was a cup
Of color spilled by the clumsy wind of March.
April has something to say about the gold
That stretching willow fingers catch and hold;
April has stars to hang on every larch
With black roots set in emerald moss. The winter
Is a blanket folded up and put away.
The last thin ice is a blue and fragile splinter
Lost in a cedar swamp. Ah, yesterday
Crows, sooty-winged against a silver sky,
Announced the spring in every raucous cry!

LEONA AMES HILL

The Essential West

DAWN along the Powder is as slow and uncrowded as creation. You understand why there is color in the world. And you start the day with a sense of space. The day rises and has a climax, and descends. The hours are round like orbs and seem to have some sequence and reason, containing, each one, at the center of the roundness, something sensible and important. And always, to give a sense of permanence, there are mountains in the distance. And at night when you fall asleep there is a cool contentment deep down, deeper than sleep.

The West is essential. It satisfies some American desire. It is simple, it is stark, it is dignified, and yet it is lovely. I think, incidentally, that it is also a definition of real democracy. The West gives the American, and those like him, a feeling that perhaps there's some rational explanation, after all, for life and for his point of view.—From "Powder River," by STRUTHERS BURT. (New York: Farrar & Rinehart.)

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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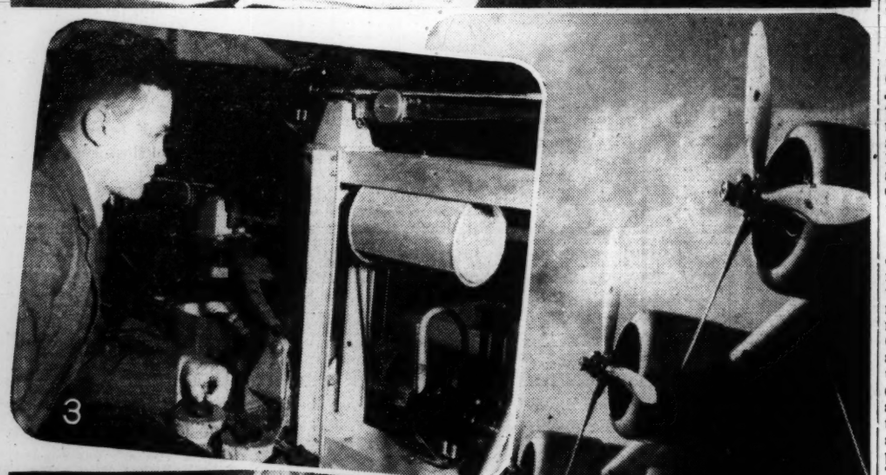
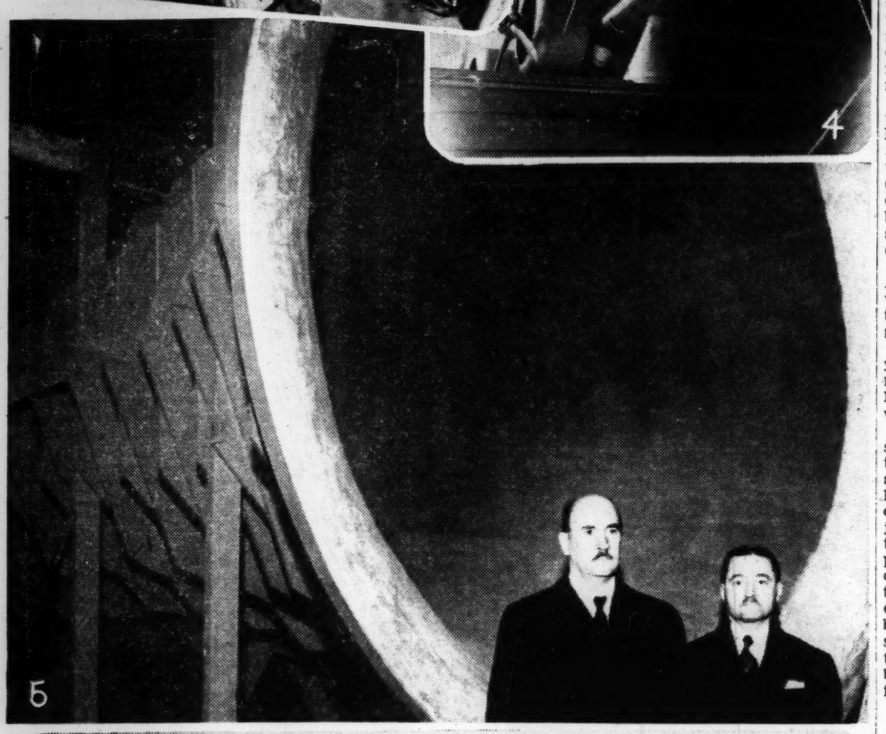
Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1939

Masters of Clippers: Sikorsky and Alexander





Courtesy Pan American Airways; By a Staff Photographer

Clippers Soar the Airways While the Builders Seek Further Ideas

No. 1: A Clipper in the air; No. 2: Nicholas Alexander, left, Professor of Aeronautics, Rhode Island State College, and his friend, Dr. Igor I. Sikorsky, builder of Pan American Clippers, right; No. 3: A Student operates the student-built wind tunnel at Rhode Island State; No. 4: Propeller study of Bermuda Clipper; No. 5: The two aeronautics authorities at the mouth of the huge wind tunnel; No. 6: A Clipper takes off.

Friends under the Czar are friends still and their ideas in flying boats encircle world.

By Robert R. Mullen

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, R. I., April 8—This is a story of a great friendship, a friendship that has stood the stress of war, revolution, flight to a new land, prosperity, and adversity. It is the story of Igor I. Sikorsky, late commander-in-chief of the Czar's air force, presently one of the world's foremost designers of transoceanic flying boats: and Nicholas Alexander, one time Lieutenant Commander of His Imperial Majesty's Navy, now professor of Aeronautics at Rhode Island State College here.

Walk up four flights into the attic of an old granite schoolhouse, and you will find an excited little man, bouncing from one queer looking gadget to another, pleased as punch. Neat to the point of primness, is this Professor Alexander, with his Russian Navy bearing, the bit of ribbon of the French Legion in his lapel.

You Meet Sikorsky

He fairly beams his happiness as he introduces you to Igor Sikorsky, once a baron, still an aristocrat, a robust man of rather heavy stature, who pulls his heels together, drops his eyelids, bows his head. Then, perhaps as a democratic afterthought, he extends his hand to shake as he raises his head. It is when he smiles that you realize that any sense of aloofness, of other worldliness, is but the remnant of an imprint left on an impressionable youth by that dramatic epoch of ermine, Tchaikovsky marches, gold, glitter . . . and Siberia. For Igor Sikorsky is essentially a kindly man. He has enjoyed great triumphs with his clippers of the air, and great disappointments.

The triumph of building the world's first four-motor planes; the grief of seeing his first trans-Atlantic ship crash to bits on its Long Island runway; the hardship of taking money from friends, mostly impoverished Russian refugees, to start again; the success of his majestic China and other Pan American clippers. These experiences have made him neither arrogant, nor discouraged. They have mellowed him.

You get the two of them off in the seat of a cabin of a Sikorsky ship, used in the aeronautics laboratory as an experimental model, and the talk is mostly of today, of airplanes . . . Dr. Sikorsky is just back from Europe. Yes, Germany has 10,000 planes, but is building no new factories. Great Britain is rushing up new plants, will be able to produce 30,000 planes a year by next Jan. 1. . . . No, the United States is under no threat of air attack. Germany would either have to develop some new, lighter fuel, like liquid hydrogen, or gain control of the seas so it could use airplane carriers, or establish bases in Greenland or Labrador.

Under the Czar

If you persist, you can get a hint of those days under the Czar when a friendship was formed that continues strong enough to bring this manager of the designing department of the great United Aircraft Corporation to this college attic one afternoon and evening every month to lecture on some phase of airplane design. These lecture dates are not always convenient, especially in these times when war preparations are taxing the resources of every production plant in the country. They mean driving up 100 miles from Dr. Sikorsky's Bridgeport, Conn. home, and back again at midnight. Yet he does it, come snow or rain, and cheerfully.

This friendship, you learn, began while both were working in the Russo-Baltic Railroad plant. Dr. Alexander as a captain in charge of the construction of large guns for coast defense, and Dr. Sikorsky as constructor of 75 four-motored bombers, the only multimotored, armored bombers used by the Allies during the war.

You get a bit of drama. Professor Alexander tells of that proud day when he was called into the cabin of the Russian battleship, Poltava, and greeted by his blue eyed Czar.

"I congratulate you on being the youngest Lieutenant Commander in my Navy," said the Czar, announcing Professor Alexander's promotion with that simple gesture.

Dr. Sikorsky's eyes glow when he speaks of civil aviation, darken when the conversation swings to bombs and destruction. You learn that he himself directed 200 bombing flights over Germany, that far from rejoicing in the current war preparations that are bringing profits to airplane makers he is disappointed because as mankind has reduced its technological barriers it has lengthened its political ones. It would have been possible, technologically, he says, to operate plane service across the Atlantic for the past five years, but diplomacy, fear, and unsettled finance, has obstructed things.

Disappointments

Their story in Russia, and after, has many parallels. Both came from aristocratic families. Both were in the military. Both fled from the revolution, losing their lands, and possessions. Professor Alexander escaped to Paris where he became professor of mathematics in the French Naval Academy. He came to the United States in 1926, worked as an engineer for Dr. Sikorsky who was then building his first plane in America, the S 29. He was consulting engineer for the S-35, the trimotored ship that Mr. Sirkorsky built for René Fonck to fly across the Atlantic. There was a rush to get this off before Charles A. Lindbergh or any other flyer, but the ship crashed on the take-off. It was a heart-breaking time. Dr. Sikorsky climbed on his motorcyle, rode out to look at the sea, and think. When he came back, resolved to once more give lectures in the evening to earn money for food, and to sell stock in the afternoons to raise money so he could work on a new plane in the

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

Warm Smiles in Warm Sunshine

Bay State Girls Welcome Spring at Miami

Enjoying a nautical spring vacation in Miami, Fla., are Miss Alyce Harrington (seated) of Milton, Mass., and Miss Mildred Welch of Hyde Park, guests at the McAlister. Miss Welch is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William T. Welch and Miss Harrington, a student at Lasell Junior College, the daughter of Mr. H. J. Harrington.

New Negotiations Begin To Settle Truck Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 8—Hoping to avoid recourse to the complex machinery of arbitration in the 20-day strike of Southern New England truck drivers, union leaders and commercial haulers began new negotiations today at a meeting in the Hotel Biltmore.

The conference was called last night by Rhode Island's Director of Labor Harvey Saul, who intimated that a mistaken impression that the strike might be settled by Monday had gained ground as a result of the recent parley with the Massachusetts Board of Arbitration. Mr. Saul hoped, he said, that today's meeting might avert the delays which he felt would be involved in approving and setting up machinery for the arbitration proposed by the Board.

Union action on the arbitration proposal in Providence was expected to be taken today, but it appeared certain that union leaders would await the outcome of the Biltmore meeting before taking any steps in the matter.

In the Springfield, Mass., area last night the general truck tie-up spread to the big overland freight vans of 28 transportation concerns. The trucks were garaged as rapidly as they rolled into their terminals. Fred Harper, an owners' representative, described the action as a shut-down "until we can get somewhere." Union spokesmen branded it a "lockout." Three long-distance lines which have signed individual contracts with the union, kept their trucks moving.

In Taunton, Mass., Arnold White, President of the Taunton Chamber of Commerce, filed a petition for a writ of mandamus against Mayor Arthur E. Poole and Chief of Police Lewis F. Ridley, seeking to compel action to stop picketing by striking drivers on the highways. The Mayor commented that in his opinion the Chamber of Commerce was a "rubber stamp" for Joseph K. Milliken, General Manager of the Mt. Hope Finishing Company at Dighton, Mass. Mr. Milliken, he declared, "could not run Taunton."

The strike of about 700 auto mechanics and salesmen in Providence, Pawtucket and Woonsocket, which had been scheduled for yesterday, has been postponed until next Thursday in order to provide for further negotiations, it was announced by Ann Weinstock, Federal Conciliator. The mechanics seek a flat rate of pay and the salesmen want a minimum weekly wage of $25.

Throughout the area affected by the truck strike, fuel, food and hospital supplies continued to move without trouble.

As the time approached for the scheduled strike of about 3,000 fuel oil and coal truck drivers in Boston, tentatively set for Monday, Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, said that he saw no immediate prospect of renewing negotiations broken off yesterday with the abrupt exit from the conference of Henry Kelleher, Business Agent of Local 68, Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers (A. F. of L.).

Yesterday the parleys had reached a joint where major wage disagreements had been settled. Union officials and representatives of the Retail Fuel Institute of Metropolitan Boston had not been able to agree, however, on the date for expiration of the contract.

At Boston headquarters of the union today it was announced that a meeting will be held at 3 p. m. tomorrow to decide what action should be taken.

'Working Wives' Are Defended At Twentieth Century Meeting

"Public service is for the competent, not the needy," Attorney Reuben L. Lurie told members of the Twentieth Century Association at a luncheon meeting today at 3 Joy Street, speaking on "Working Wives—an Industrial and Social Problem."

Mr. Lurie is counsel for all of the married women teachers in Somerville who appealed dismissal last year because they were married, and whose cases are now before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. He also is identified with reform in the juvenile court system as a member of the Executive Committee of the Massachusetts Child Council.

"The politician attacks the problem of employment in a very realistic fashion," said Mr. Lurie. "His concern is only for the needy—but the needy for whom the politician is concerned is himself. He needs the jobs in order to maintain his political henchmen.

"Accordingly, the politician looks about for a quick remedy and sees it in the fact that married women are employed in the public service. The slogan is immediately coined, 'Married women whose husbands can support them or who are gainfully employed, should be forbidden from public service.'

"There is something that seems to be reasonable on the surface in this slogan but you will notice that there is no definition of what is meant by 'support' or by 'gainfully employed.' There is no recognition of the fact that husbands may become unemployed tomorrow or the day after, or that the wife may be the support of aged parents or have other dependents.

"If there are married women who can live without working, so too, there are married men and single men who can do the same thing. There are many lawyers who have independent incomes or who have accumulated enough for their normal needs. Why should not a law be passed requiring these lawyers to disclose their private affairs and then require all those who have an income over a certain amount to retire from practice? . . .

"If the politician is sued . . . he gets a competent lawyer. Here the politician behaves as sensibly as the rest of us, because, like us, he has to pay the bills and he wants to win his case.

"Public service is for the competent and not for the needy, but the politician does not call on the competent. He changes his method because he doesn't pay the bills. You, the citizens, pay the bills."

Worcester Welfare Changes Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., April 8—With the view of eliminating "the common practice" of individual members of the Board of Public Welfare taking an active part in the administration of the department, the recently completed survey of municipal departments recommends that the department be reorganized into six bureaus. It suggests abolition of the WPA certifying office and the limiting of the duties of the members of the Board to the formulation of policies, adoption of regulations, and the hearing of appeals from the actions of the director who would be given full authority in administration.

The report sharply criticized the members of the Board as individuals for exercising authority outside of meetings which it characterized as an "attempt to usurp the Board's authority."

It pointed out that the authority to determine the allowances to welfare recipients was vested in the director of the department, but that individual members of the Board "sought to have changes made in the amounts of allowances to certain cases."

'Mostly Cloudy' Is the Forecast

Sprightly breezes in the lower temperatures and threatening weather are in the forecast for tomorrow, but no rain is expected to dampen the desire to display holiday apparel, according to G. Harold Noyes, senior meteorologist of the Boston weather bureau.

Observers—aware of the perennial pre-holiday buying boom—and assured that rainfall, if any, would cease before dawn, predicted no reduction in the number in the Easter parade along Commonwealth Avenue, fashion highway of the Hub.

Even before Mr. Noyes issued his reassurance, throngs filled downtown streets and stores were reported doing their usual heavy seasonal business. Overcast skies seemed no deterrent to those who wished to appear tomorrow clad in their best from shoes to chapeaux.

Flooded with telephone calls, the Weather Bureau forecast threatening weather with occasional light rains tonight with Sunday cloudy, moderately cool, but also somewhat threatening. Lowest temperatures tonight are expected to drop to around the freezing point.

Invasion of Maine Rights Charged

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 8—Gov Lewis O. Barrows yesterday termed the granting by the Civil Aeronautics Authority of permission to Trans-Canada Air Lines to fly across northern Maine on its route between Montreal and Moncton, N. B., "another invasion by the Federal Government and the disregard of States' rights that has characterized the New Deal" and said that "the answer will be given here in 1940."

Governor Barrows and the Maine delegation in Congress have objected for nearly a year to the grant unless the Canadian air line made a stop in Maine. The route over which the planes will fly through Maine is roughly that of the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

Six Arrested in Smuggling Case

The arrest in New York of the sixth person charged by the Federal Government with violating the international dope smuggling regulations is announced by Edmund J Brandon, United States Attorney for the Massachusetts District. Antonio Calmero of Brooklyn is being held in New York in $25,000 bail, pending a hearing on his removal to Boston for arraignment, along with five others involved in the case.

Charges involve conspiracy to violate the imports and exports act, following the seizure of 55 pounds of opium valued at $40,000 in the ship Exeter on March 13.

Three implicated in the charges are already in Boston pending a hearing before Judge Elisha Brewster on April 12.

Timber Salvage Board Named

Membership of the new Timber Salvaging Commission has been announced by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. Names include:

Chairman, Ward S. Shepard, Professor of Forestry at Harvard, and Director of the Harvard Forest in Petersham.

William B. Brown of Winchendon, head of Brown Brothers Package Company, and a saw mill operator.

George I. Hull, Saugus, lumber dealer.

John B. Hayes, Fitchburg lawyer and prominent Democrat.

In addition to these men, Ernest J. Dean, Commissioner of Conservation, will act as an ex-officio member.

Around the Corner—

Had Sea Legs—Armed with his portable microphone, Station WORL's Jerry O'Leary stepped up to a distinguished-looking passenger the other day on an Eastern Steamships' New York boat at India wharf.

"Have you done much sailing?" he inquired.

"Yes," said the man with a twinkle in his eye.

After a few questions as to his enjoyment of trips on the Cape Cod Canal route steamers, the radio interviewer asked what business the gentleman was in.

"I am a retired Admiral of the British Navy," was the reply.

* * *

Co-operative Taxis—After the recent competition for taxi stands in Boston it was something of a surprise to find one large concern's cabs carrying advertisements of another. Signs in the 300 or so Checker Cabs read "Fresh Air Taxicab Company doing Business at a New Stand."

But the company lost no business by this broadminded action—the notices were part of an advertising campaign by which Station WEEI of Boston drew attention to the transfer of Amos 'n' Andy—and their famous cab company—to the Columbia network, which includes that station.

* * *

Cat on Stamp—Once upon a time a cat found its way on to a postage stamp—but only once, according to the current issue of Our Dumb Animals, published by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Charles A. Lindbergh's flight across the Atlantic in 1927 was responsible for this first feline bow before the philatelists of the world. It seems there was an unfounded story that when Lindbergh said "we" he included a small black kitten, which he had taken as a mascot, as well as his ship, "Spirit of St. Louis."

By 1930 this legend had been pretty well exploded—but it still lingered in Spain. So when the Spanish Government issued a special stamp in honor of the flier, down in one corner—beneath the Statue of Liberty, a portrait of Lindbergh and a picture of his plane—was the black kitten.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Brookline Village—
"Tom Sawyer, Detective," with Donald O'Connon and Billy Cook. 2, 5:15, 8:10. Also "Wings of the Navy," with George Brent and Olivia de Haviland. 3:40, 6:40, 9:35.

Exeter—
"Woman Doctor," with Frieda Inescort and Harry Wilcoxon. 2:10, 5, 7:45. Also "South Riding," with Ralph Richardson. 3:25, 6:15, 9. Charles Laughton and Elsa Lancaster in "The Beachcomber." Also "Tail Spin," with Alice Faye, Constance Bennett and Nancy Kelly.

Coolidge Corner—
"Tail Spin," with Alice Faye, Constance Bennett and Nancy Kelly. 2, 5:05, 8:15. Also "The Little Princess," featuring Shirley Temple. 3:35, 6:40, 9:55.

Keith Memorial—
"3 Smart Girls Grow Up," starring Deanna Durbin. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "The Flying Irishman," with Douglas Corrigan. 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40.

Uptown—
"Tail Spin," with Alice Faye, Constance Bennett and Nancy Kelly. 2:40, 5:45, 8:55. Also "The Little Princess," With Shirley Temple. 1, 4, 7:10, 10:20.

Fine Arts—
10 Walt Disney cartoons. Continuous from 1-11 p. m. Tomorrow: Mia Stavenska in "Ballerina." Also "Mother Goose Goes to Hollywood."

Trans-Lux—
"Crisis," 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. "Newsreel Digest," 10:50 a. m., 1:20, 3:50, 6:20, 8:50.

R. K. O. Boston—
"Mystery Plane," with Tailspin Tommy. 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:15, 7:20, 10:25. Also "Trouble in Sundown," with George O'Brien. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:25. Stage: Buck & Bubbles, Vox & Walters, Richards-Adrienne Co., Kampus Kapers, and the Kitaros. 12:15, 3:15, 6:20, 9:25.

Radio Page 10

Metropolitan—
Erroll Flynn in "Dodge City." 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. Also "The Adventures of Jane Arden," with Rosella Towne and William Gargan. 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:45, 8:45.

Fenway and Paramount—
Bob Burns and Gladys George in "I'm From Missouri." Fenway: 1:55, 4:40, 7:25, 10:10. Paramount: 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:55, 9:40. Also "Inside Story," with Michael Whalen and Jean Rogers. Fenway 12:50, 3:35, 6:20, 9. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:50, 8:35.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Oklahoma Kid," with Humphrey Bogart and James Cagney. Scollay: 10 a. m., 1, 4, 6:55, 9:55. Modern: 10:25 a. m., 1:10, 4:10, 7:05, 10. Also "Topper Takes a Trip," featuring Constance Bennett and Roland Young. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30. Modern: 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:35.

South Station Theater—
Fitzpatrick Color Tour to "Singapore and Jahore," "Inside the White House," "Filming Big Thrills," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Universal—
Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney in Boys Town." 2, 6:20, 10:15. Also "Test Pilot," with Clark Gable and Myrna Loy. 3:45, 8:05.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

State and Orpheum—
Mickey Rooney in "Huckleberry Finn." Orpheum: 9:50 a. m. Both theaters: 1, 4:05, 7:10, 10:15. Also "Blondie Meets the Boss," with Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake and Larry Simms. Both theaters: 11:40 a. m., 2:45, 5:50, 9.

Tremont—
Wayne Morris in "Brother Rat." Also Norma Shearer and Tyrone Power in "Marie Antoinette." Tomorrow: "Stablemates," with Wallace Beery and Mickey Rooney. Also "Sisters," with Bette Davis and Errol Flynn.

Repertory—
Simone Simon in "Girls' Dormitory." Also "Sh! Octopus," with Hugh Herbert. Bette Davis. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m. Tomorrow: "Angels with Dirty Faces," with James Cagney. Also "Gold Diggers in Paris," with Rudy Vallee.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Tyrone Power and Nancy Kelly in "Jesse James." Also "Annabel Takes a Tour," featuring Lucille Ball and Jack Oakie. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45. Tomorrow through April 16: "Grand Illusion." Also "Dark Rapture."

Music

Symphony Hall—
Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Artur Rubinstein, piano soloist. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, 8:15.

Tomorrow

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Middleboro, in Middleboro Town Hall, 3:30 p. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—
Concert by Dorothy Maynor, soprano, and Leo Litwin, pianist, 2.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Threatening with occasional light rain tonight; Sunday cloudy, somewhat threatening; moderately cool, lowest temperature tonight near freezing; moderate northeasterly wind.

Maine and New Hampshire: Mostly cloudy tonight and Sunday, not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Snow flurries tonight and Sunday morning, not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Cloudy with rain on the coast tonight; Sunday mostly cloudy and continued cold.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh winds mostly northeast, strong off the coast, rain tonight. Sunday mostly cloudy.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	34	32	Minneapolis	24	22
Bermuda	68	64	New Orleans	48	48
Chicago	24	24	New York	34	32
Denver	52	38	Norfolk	42	42
Helena	52	50	Philadelphia	36	36
Kansas City	40	36	St. Louis	34	34
Los Angeles	62	62	San Francisco	54	54
Miami	76	74	Washington	38	38

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., April 8.
B—Minimum, April 7.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 2:24 p. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Sunday, 2:39 a. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Sunday, 3:16 p. m.; height 8.7 feet.
Monday, 3:31 a. m.; height 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:45 p. m.
Light all vehicles Sunday by 6:47 p. m.

Barracks Built In Wartime Are Now Dormitory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H.—Trailers, tents, log cabins and abandoned shacks have all been used by America's college students in search of inexpensive living quarters, but for more than 20 years undergraduates here at the University of New Hampshire have utilized wartime barracks.

Built in 1918 for the National Army Training Corps, the barracks have served as dormitories for over 2,000 students, according to University estimates. New Hampshire, by use of these barracks, offers the lowest, low-cost housing for students anywhere in New England, according to the University publicity department.

The barracks are U-shaped, built entirely of wood. The old single room wings have been partitioned off into 95 two-men rooms, fully equipped with double decker beds, bureaus, desks and closets. Lounging rooms have been built into each wing.

The two wings of the barracks, joined at the rear, are called East and West Halls.

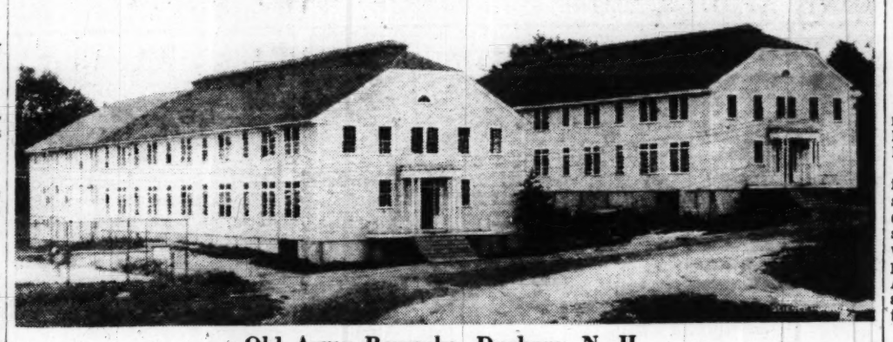
In 1918, President Wilson and Congress authorized an emergency measure whereby soldiers would receive eight weeks of training in vocational guidance at the country's colleges. New Hampshire State College, as it was then known, was among the first to enter this cooperative venture.

Five hundred enlisted men of the United States Army were sent to the campus, trainees in carpentry, concrete working, electricity, auto machinery, draftsmanship, blacksmithing, cooking and baking, clerking, gasoline engine work, and driving. It was necessary to erect housing quarters almost overnight.

Some 200 men were used in the building program, handicapped by a working day which military drill shortened to six hours. It was far from a skilled group of workers.

"I know it sounds almost impossible," Mr. Batchelder remarked, "and I wouldn't believe it myself if I hadn't seen it. It was the most rapid construction I have ever witnessed.

One Good Outcome of the War



Old Army Barracks, Durham, N. H.
Enable boys to attend college at low room rental.

Why Some Fishermen Hide Behind Beards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine—It's the long hair and beard season in many small Maine coast communities right now. But those early tourists who believe that the unusual prevalence of additional hirsute appendages is due to the need of protection against the biting cold of sea breezes in winter, are wrong. Quite wrong, it is learned from "authoritative sources."

The truth of the matter is that tonsorial artists whose scissors snip merrily through the day in summer and whose razors scrape just as persistently, find "slim pickings" in the resort country in winter. Most of them follow the birds to the South in the fall and leave permanent residents to fend for themselves as far as the pruning of hair, beards, and mustaches goes.

It was only last October that a barber left an eastern Maine shore resort which was also quite an all-the-year fishing community, and moved to a town where there were movies, dances, and other attractions. His departure left the place barberless. So a representative group of natives met, discussed the situation, and agreed to furnish their truant tonsorialist a "parlor" rent free and to have his towels laundered for him, and guarantee a certain amount of business every month if he would return. But he would not.

Over at Muscongus Island the community of Loudville, mostly lobster fishermen and their families, have for years received their barbering at the hands of a fellow fisherman. He has an ancient chair in a corner of the grocery store and furnishes haircuts, shaves, and, to the women patrons, bobs, and marcelles, even if he isn't equipped for permanents.

On one offshore island where there are 150 or more residents, almost all of the men are fishermen, but there is one carpenter. With his trade and barbering for a side line he has made a living for years. His "shop" is in his kitchen and is open three nights a week. His customers sit in ordinary kitchen chairs. This barber gives satisfaction, although he admits that pushing a plane or saw and hammering nails all day does not tend to give him a particularly light touch with the razor.

Peary's Character Revealed in Diary

BRUNSWICK, Maine, April 8 (AP)—Bowdoin College interrupted its academic routine to honor a famed son, Robert E. Peary, on the 30th anniversary of his greatest achievement, discovery of the North Pole.

Reading in chapel excerpts from the explorer's diary of his student days here (1873-1877), Prof. Wilmot B. Mitchell told undergraduates the document gave ample evidence of Peary's strength and "dogged persistence."

On his 21st birthday, a month before graduation from Bowdoin, Peary penned this in his diary:

"It seems almost an impossibility to me how anyone, as some of our farmers do, can look forward to living their life out in the same place and doing the things their fathers and grandfathers did before them. Today, as I think of what the world is and that I have my life before me, nothing seems impossible."

WASHINGTON, April 8 (AP)—Senator Wallace H. White (R) of Maine has introduced a bill to authorize presentation of silver medals to the personnel of the Peary polar expedition of 1908-09.

Worcester Cuts Pay Roll

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., April 8—Fifty-two men were dropped from the pay roll of the Sewer Department yesterday as the first move in a retrenchment program that is expected to affect every Department in the City within a few weeks.

Although the men that were dropped were listed as "temporary" workers, they have been on the Department's pay roll for several months and this action will of necessity seriously curtail the Department's sewer construction activity this year, it was reported. These workers, and those that will be dropped in other Departments as the curtailment program is carried out, are not expected to be placed back on pay rolls of the City again for the rest of this year. The dismissals in the Sewer Department will reduce the department's pay roll by $35,000 for the remainder of the year.

Whereas the savings that will result by the dropping of employees in various Departments will not effect the 1939 budget with its impending boost of $6.20 in the tax rate, it will reduce the money the City would otherwise have to borrow this year—and pay back in subsequent years. It has been the custom in Worcester for many years for practically all Departments to submit supplementary budgets about the middle of each year because the original budget appropriations were not sufficient to carry them through the year, but this widespread curtailment program indicates that supplementary budgets will be out of order this year.

As further evidence that the members of the City Government are becoming economy-minded, the City Messenger's office has made a move toward cutting down the light bills for the City Hall by taking out all 45 and 50-watt electric light bulbs in the City Council chambers and the corridors of the building and replacing them with bulbs of lower wattage.

Concord Light Inquiry Ordered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., April 8—The New Hampshire Public Service Commission has ordered an investigation of the "rates, services, and practices" of the Concord Electric Company. At the same time the Commission announced that there will be a public hearing at 11 a. m., April 11.

The investigation will be undertaken on the motion of the Commission. Under the law, the cost of the hearings and investigation will be charged against the Concord Electric Company which will be permitted to reimburse itself, with interest, charging the cost to operating expenses. In substance, this means that the company will be permitted to include this expense in its rate schedules.

The Commission has ordered Allen Hollis, President of the company; Clyde B. Turner, General Manager; and J. Mitchell Ahern, Office Manager, to present themselves at the hearing.

Stations W1XAL-W1XAR

For Sunday, April 9

(11.73mc-25.6m and 6.04mc-49.6m)

3:00 p. m.—Scandinavian Goodwill Program.
3:30 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program.
4:00 p. m.—"The Story of Joseph." Part II.
4:30 p. m.—"The World of Song."
5:30 p. m.—Sunday Afternoon Meditation: Rev. Paul H. Capman, First Congregational Unitarian Society at Lexington.
5:30 p. m.—Visiting American Colleges.
6:00 p. m.—"Pathways to Peace."
6:15 p. m.—"Songs in the Candlelight."
6:30 p. m.—Home Gardens in America.

For Monday, April 10

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—The World of Natural Science: "The Geologist Looks for Gold."
8:00 p. m.—Modern Radio: Dr. C. Davis Belcher, "Automatic Volume Control."

Lecture for School Fund

For the benefit of the scholarship fund of the Brimmer School, a lecture, "Meet South America," will be delivered by Dr. Roland Hall Sharp in the gymnasium of the school at 69 Brimmer Street, Boston, Tuesday evening. Dr. Sharp, who as a staff writer for The Christian Science Monitor, attended the recent Lima Conference, will accompany his lecture with a number of colored motion pictures which he took in South America.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Connecticut

New Haven—Week days, 8:45 a. m., WELI, 900kc.

Sikorsky's Work Is Picture of A Long Friendship

(Continued from Page 9)

morning, he regretfully had to tell Professor Alexander he could no longer find money for his salary.

Professor Alexander obtained an instructorship at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, continued to do consultation work for Dr. Sikorsky in his spare time. In 1932 he was offered the professorship of physics here at Rhode Island State. Among his belongings was a crate of airplane parts. He asked permission to store them in an attic.

Before long the news got around among the students, "There's an airplane in Bliss Hall."

The students formed an aero club, impressed Dr. Alexander into service. Dr. Sikorsky visited the Professor, learned of the interest, gave the boys a control cockpit. Interest grew by leaps and bounds. Finally, Raymond G. Bressler, President of the College, suggested that a regular course in aviation be established.

Laboratory Grows

Dr. Alexander and the boys went into it with immense enthusiasm, but no more so than Dr. Sikorsky. He gave them a whole flying boat. He gave them wing sections, propellers, no end of things. A Russian employee at the Sikorsky plant made them a sea glider that can be launched into the air from a motor boat. Dr. Alexander and the boys built a smoke tunnel, in which to test wing designs. Then, as a climax to their efforts, they actually designed and built a 60-foot wind tunnel, through which a great three-bladed propeller draws air at the rate of 100 miles an hour. On top of this tunnel are delicate home made instruments, some even made from baking powder cans! These disclose the drag, velocity, inclination, and other factors of the model designs being tested.

One item has followed another until today it is estimated it would require upwards of $200,000 to replace the equipment in the Alexander laboratory.

On days that Dr. Sikorsky is to lecture there is a flurry of excitement. He usually arrives a few minutes before four. (Both these Russians have great respect for punctuality). He lectures first before the aviation students. He is very formal, speaks from notes that are full enough to suggest that he has worked out his lecture with exactness. But he is not technical.

The Idea's the Thing

He explains he is an engineer who works more by inspiration—he calls it "hunch"—rather than academic research. Getting the idea is the big part to Dr. Sikorsky; the perfecting can follow in course. That's why he speaks in simple terms. He tells how to build a flying boat hull, why it should have separate watertight compartments, and then he steps to the blackboard and draws a picture of how it should look.

After the lecture a half a dozen of the more advanced students go with Dr. Sikorsky and Dr. Alexander to the school cafeteria where over a good 50-cent dinner they talk shop until seven, when the party goes over to the lecture hall where Dr. Sikorsky gives his evening talk to members of the Aero Club, faculty members, and students.

He has an elaborate lantern slide equipment and some marvelous color shots of foreign planes, taken during his recent visit; for he is a miniature camera fan. The talk goes on, and it is easy to see that Dr. Sikorsky enjoys every minute of it fully as much as the delighted audience.

After it is over, you ask him about it, and he admits "there is so much pleasure in talking to these bright-witted American youngsters, so quick, so interested, and such flyers!"

The two friends beam kindly at one another. You ask Dr. Alexander if he is happy in America, too.

"Of course," he replies. "In Russia, to my students I am a drill master. Here I am a friend."

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, April 10

1:00	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
3:30	W1XAR	15.13mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAR	15.13mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, April 10

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	"What Price America?": talk; drama	Metropolitan Opera: Wagner's 'Tristan and Isolde"	Paul Martin's Music	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15	Jack Marshard's		Paul Martin's Music	Sport reports	Children's program
5:30	Orchestra	Dance Interlude	Cosmopolitan Rhythms:	Sport reports	"Let's Get Together"
5:45			soloists; orchestra	Sport reports	children's program
6:00	News Service	News Service	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Harvard Program	"Renfrew of the Mounted": dramatization	Sports Roundup	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous.		"Bandstand"	"Dinner Concert"	Sport comment
6:45	"Rhythm Revue"		Dramatization	News Service	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:00	Americans at Work:	"Message of Israel"	"Let's Go to Work":	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15	interviews	"Message of Israel"	Herbert Hadel	News commentator	Myles O'Malley's Orch.
7:30	Folk Singers	"Jim's Question Bee"	N. E. Federation of	"20th Century Music"	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
7:45	Studio speaker	"Jim's Question Bee"	Men's Glee Clubs	"20th Century Music"	"Jungle Jim": sketch
8:00	Johnny Green's	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Tommy Riggs and Betty	Sagi Vela, baritone:	"Do You Know America?": quiz program
8:15	Orch.: sketch	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Lou; Preddie Rich's Or	concert orchestra	
8:30	"Professor Quiz":	"Brent House": dramatization	Variety Show: Neighbor	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Boston Olympics-Valleyfield hockey game from
8:45	questions; answers		Boys; chorus; orchestra	'Stars Over Manhattan'	
9:00	"Honolulu Bound":	National Barn Dance:	"Vox Pop": Parks Johnson; W. Butterworth	"Sons of Pioneers"	Boston Garden
9:15	comedy; music	Henry Burr; soloists;		Henry Kalis' Orchestra	Boston Olympics-Valley-
9:30	"Saturday Night	vocal groups; "Hoosier	"Hall of Fun"; Gordon	"Symphonic Strings":	field hockey game from
9:45	Serenade"	Hot Shots"; orchestra	Jenkins' Orchestra	N. Berezowsky, cond.	Boston Garden
10:00	Your Hit Parade:	NBC Symphony Orchestra; Bruno Walter,	Arch Oboler's Plays:	Religious drama	Boston Olympics-Valley-
10:15	vocalist; quintet;		"The Truth"	Religious drama	field hockey game
10:30	M. Warnow's Or.	conductor	Ruby Newman's Orch.	"Gloomchasers"; solo-	"Front Page Drama"
10:45	"Opinions"	NBC Symphony Orchestra; Bruno Walter, conductor	Ruby Newman's Orch.	ists; orchestra	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Weather; news		News Service	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Julie Wintz' Orchestra.
11:15	Sports; music		Weather Service	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	Julie Wintz' Orchestra.
11:30	Henry Busse's Or.	News; weather; music	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	Henry Busse's Or.	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Freddy Martin's Orch.	"Day's End"

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00	Sunrise Service	Peerless Trio	Chimes from Will	Dudley Carollers	
8:15	from Provo, Utah	Instrumental trio	Rogers' Memorial	Dudley Carollers	
8:30	Sunrise Service:	Sunrise Service: Grand	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45	Glendale, Calif	Canyon National Park	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00	Sunrise Service:	"Coast-to-Coast on a	Sunrise Service from	Sunrise Service from	Religious service
9:15	Glendale, Calif.	Bus": children's prgrm	San Francisco	Riverside, California	Religious service
9:30	'Uncle Elmer's Song	"Coast-to-Coast on a	"Melody Moments":	Sunrise Service from	Concert orchestra
9:45	Circle'	Bus"; children's prgrm	salon orch.; vocalists	Olympia, Washington	Concert orchestra
10:00	Church of the Air.	Time American Art	"Uncle Bob": children's	Sunrise Service from	"Operatic Airs"
10:15	Church of the Air.	Quartet	variety program	Olympia, Washington	Religious service
10:30	Aubade for Strings	Russian Melodies	"Music and American	Tremont Temple Bap-	Religious service
10:45	Aubade for Strings	"Music of Today"	Youth"; youth sing	tist Church service	Lithuanian program
11:00	Old South Church	News; weather; Journal	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Bap-	Lithuanian program
11:15	service	"Neighbor Nell"	St. Paul's Service	tist Church service	"Music in the Modern
11:30	Old South Church	"Southernaires": male	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Bap-	Manner"
11:45	service	quartet	St. Paul's Service	tist Church service	The Italian Hour
12:00	News Service	Music Hall: tabloid	Clotilda Zappala, so-	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15	"Music for Men"	version of "Die Walkure"; Jan Peerce; M.	prano; organ	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30	"Male and Female"		University of Chicago	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45	"Kennel Time"	Deiden; R. Lutz	Round Table	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00	Beacon St. Window	"Great Plays": John	Religious program	"Symphonietta"	Portuguese Hour
1:15	Piano Club	Galsworthy's "Justice";	Religious program	"Symphonietta"	Portuguese Hour
1:30	Sweden's Salute to	Burns Mantle, com-	News Service	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
1:45	World's Fair	mentator	"Gypsy Moods"	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
2:00	"Americans All—	Magic Key: Philadelphia	"Sunday Dinner at Aunt	"Live and Learn"	"Voice of Israel"
2:15	Immigrants All"	Orchestra; Marjorie	Fanny's": variety	The Hitmakers	"Voice of Israel"
2:30	"Words Without	Lawrence, soprano so-	Barry McKinley, songs	Harp soloist	"Voice of Israel"
2:45	Music"	loist	"The Kidoodlers"	News Service	"Voice of Israel"
3:00	New York Philhar-	Concert Band: Frank	"Sunday Drivers": solo-	Drama and music	Boston Olympics-Valley-
3:15	monic Symphony:	Simon, conductor	ists; orchestra	Drama and music	field hockey game
3:30	Yon Barbirolli,	News; talk	"Name the Place"	"People's Rally"	Boston Olympics-Valley-
3:45	cond.; Westmin-	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"Chats About Dogs"	"People's Rally"	field hockey game
4:00	ster Choir; Ria	"National Vespers"	Vivian Chiesa, soprano.	Religious Hour	Boston Olympics-Valley-
4:15	Gunster; B. Castagna; C. Kullman; L. Warren.	"National Vespers"	Hendrik W. Van Loon.	Religious Hour	field hockey game
4:30		"Massachusetts on the	"The World Is Yours";	Religious Hour	Boston Olympics-Valley-
4:45		March": drama	"Head Hunters"	Religious Hour	field hockey game
5:00	Organ recital	Marian Anderson; Howard University Choir	"Uncle Ezra": comedy	Religious Hour	Young People's Church.
5:15	"Just Dogs"	Book Reviews	skit with music	Religious Hour	Young People's Church.
5:30	"Ben Bernie and	"Supper Dance"	Paul Wing's Spelling	Religious Hour	Young People's Church.
5:45	All the Lads"		Bee: collegians	Religious Hour	Young People's Church.
6:00	"Silver Theater":	Religious Hour	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Musical Steelmakers":	Irish Minstrels
6:15	dramatization	Religious Hour	Adrian O'Brien, tenor	variety program	Gospel songs
6:30	"Gateway to Holly-	Weather; Garden talk	News Service	"Show of the Week":	Dramatization
6:45	wood"	News Service	Variety songs	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Dramatization
7:00	'People's Platform':	Jesse H. Jones, talk	Jack Benny Program:	News Service	"Cottage Hawaiians"
7:15	informal discussion	Eugene Conley, tenor	vocalist; orchestra	"Curtain Calls"	"Create Your Job"
7:30	Screen Guild Show:	"Dr. Abernethy"; dramatization	"Bandwagon"; Johnny	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	"Cowboy Caravan"
7:45	drama; music		Green's Or.; guests	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:00	'Dance Hour";	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	Don Ameche; Edgar Bergen; Donald Dickson; D. Lamour; Claudette Colbert; Ogden Nash	American Forum of the	Variety program
8:15	Jimmie Lunceford	M. Spitalny's Orchestra		Air: "Foreign Policy	Variety program
8:30	and Ray Bloch's	"Swing Soiree"; vocal-		and Neutrality"; Sens.	Network speakers
8:45	Orchestras	ists; orchestra		Pepper and Wheeler	Network speakers
9:00	Sunday Evening	"The Passing of the	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Five Star Final";
9:15	Hour: Symphony	Third Floor Back"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	dramatizations
9:30	Or.; Jose Iturbi,	Walter Winchell	"American Album of	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Question Box"; Bob
9:45	pianist; chorus	Irene Rich; sketch	Familiar Music"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	Gillan conducting
10:00	Robert Benchley's	Jan Savitt's Orchestra.	The Circle: Lawrence	"Good Will Hour"	"Good Will Hour"
10:15	Variety Program.	Jan Savitt's Orchestra.	Tibbett; Basil Rathbone; Kathleen Norris;	"Good Will Hour"	"Good Will Hour"
10:30	H. V. Kaltenborn.	"Cheerio"; talk; music		"Good Will Hour"	"Good Will Hour"
10:45	"Opinions"	"Cheerio"; talk; music	M. Carroll	"Good Will Hour"	"Good Will Hour"
11:00	News; Quiz	News; weather; music.	News Service	Third period, Bruins-	Beethoven's Ninth Symphony "Choral"
11:15	Teagarden's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Weather reports	Toronto hockey game	
11:30	Archie Bleyer's Or-	"The Music You Want"	Will Osborne's Orch.	"Stars Over Manhattan"	Beethoven's Ninth Symphony "Choral"
11:45	chestra	"The Music You Want"	Will Osborne's Orch.	Will Osborne's Orch.	

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00	Drama: music	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	"David Harum"; sketch.	Studio interview	Norsemen
11:15	Scattergood Baines	'Vic and Sade"; sketch.	"Lorenzo Jones"	Hillbilly group	Jean Harper, songs
11:30	"Big Sister"; play	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"The Road of Life"	"Highlights, Halftones"	Music of Tomorrow
12:00	Commentator	News; "Noonday Revue"	"The Carters"; sketch	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Nancy James"	'Noonday Revue'; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch.	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian string music	Musical Varieties
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: United	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian string music	"Music That Soothes"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	States Army Band	News Service	Women's club news	"The Monitor News"
1:15	Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	"George and Dixie"	"The Happy Gang"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Treasures in Melody"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45	"The Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	"Pianologues"
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Ruvinsky Ensemble	"Classical Album"
2:15	Dramatization	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	"WHK Capers"	"Classical Album"
2:30	Columbia Concert	"Valiant Lady"	Concert Internationale	Voice and organ	"Classical Album"
2:45	Hall	Hymns of All Churches	Concert Internationale	String band	Organ recital
3:00	News Service	Rochester Civic Orchestra Matinee Concert:	"Mary Marlin"	Interviews	Sports reports
3:15	"Accordiana"		"Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Concert Hall"	Sports reports
3:30	Music Hour: Curtis	G. F. Harrison, cond.	'Pepper Young's Family'	Instrumental ensemble	Sports reports
3:45	Institute of Music	Weather: news	"The Guiding Light"	Network speaker	Sports reports
4:00	Community Bulletin	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	Sports reports
4:15	C. Hector's Orch.	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	"Moods in Music"	Sports reports
4:30	C. Hector's Orch.	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"On Parade"	Sports reports
4:45	"Organ Vignettes"	"Club Matinee"; news	"Girl Alone"; sketch	"On Parade"	Sports reports
5:00	The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15	The Boston Hour	"Sheriff Bob"; sketch	"Your Family"; drama	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30	Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45	Circus sketch	Vaughn De Leath, songs	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Baseball School"	"White Brigade"
6:00	News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Howie Wing"; sk.	Weather; sports	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Italian review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous.	Musicale	"Bandstand"	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45	"Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Orphans of Divorce"; dramatization	Richard Himber's Orch	Commentator	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15	"Lum and Abner"		"Changing England"	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Canifol String Quartet.
7:30	Eddie Cantor, va-	"20th Century Serenade"	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
7:45	riety program	Pine Tree Troubadours	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:00	"Cavalcade of	Paul Martin's Music	Al Pearce and His Gang:	"Little Theater of Mu-	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:15	America"; drama	Paul Martin's Music	Carl Hoff's Orchestra	sic"; recordings	"Princess of Song"
8:30	Tom Howard and	"Music We Love"	Richard Crooks, tenor;	"Studies in Contrast";	"Around the Town"
8:45	George Sheldon	"Music We Love"	symphony orchestra	soloists; choir	"Around the Town"
9:00	Theater: Errol	"Music We Love"	Phil Spitalny's Orch.	"Listeners' Theater"	Dance music
9:15	Flynn; J. Cooper	"Music We Love"	Phil Spitalny's Orch.	"Now and Evermore"	Dance music
9:30	in "Lives of a	"National Forum"	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	WOR Symphony Orch.	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
9:45	Bengal Lancer"	"National Forum"	Morton Downey, tenor	WOR Symphony Orch.	Herbert Marsh's Orch.
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Blanche Calloway's Or.
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	soloist; quartet	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Blanche Calloway's Or.
10:30	Columbia Work-	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Ruby Newman's Orch	"Pageant of Melody"	Dance Music
10:45	shop: drama	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Atillio Baggiore, tenor	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Weather; news	News; weather; music	News Service	symphony orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15	Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	Julie Wintz' Orchestra
11:30	Glen Gray's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Horace Heidt's Orch	Hal Kemp's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	Glen Gray's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Horace Heidt's Orch.	P. Master's Orchestra	"Day's End"

Cutler Marriage Test Bill To Be Discussed by Author

A "School of Politics" program has been prepared by the Legislative Division of the Melrose Women's Republican Club for a meeting to be held on Monday in Memorial Hall at 1:20 p. m. Representative Leslie B. Cutler will be the main speaker. She will discuss her bill requiring a physician's examination and certificate before issuance of a marriage license.

There will also be a dramatic presentation entitled, "Skit on the Sales Tax in Four Episodes," written by former Representative Mary Livermore Barrows.

Later, two teams will compete in a feature entitled, "Political Information, Please!"

To Present 'Macbeth'

The Suffolk University Players, composed of students in all departments of Suffolk University, will present Shakespeare's "Macbeth" in the University Auditorium, Temple Street, April 12. Joseph E. Warner, former Attorney general of Massachusetts, who is directing the play, will maintain the historical style.

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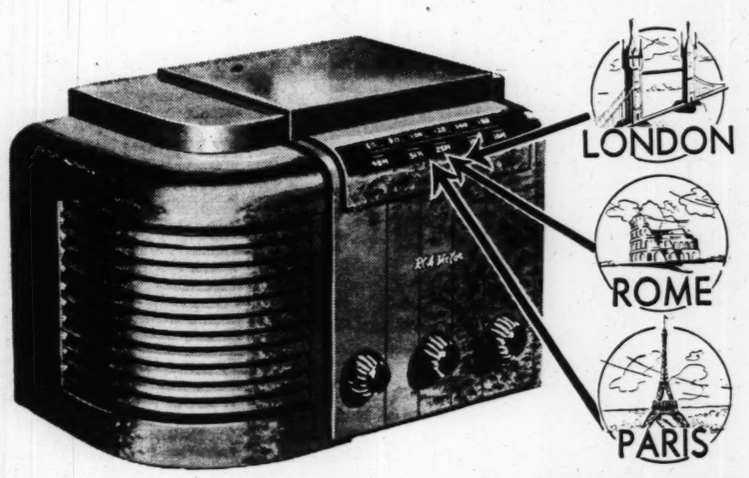

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Metal Polish Greets Spring On Beacon Hill

If you had strolled up Mount Vernon Street any sunny morning lately (there have been a few sunny ones) you might have seen a man, dignified appearing despite his worn work suit, busily polishing the brass door knocker.

Each morning he went about his work with precision and thoroughness. Before he finished he would take his rag and flick the dust from the doorway, including a bit of mud from the footscraper.

Somebody's butler, you would conclude, and correctly, out to shine the bright work, an old Beacon Hill custom. When spring comes to Beacon Hill it is heralded not so much by the first crocuses on the Common, or by the first robins on the wide side of Mount Vernon Street, as by evidences of early house cleaning.

Other parts of Boston sometimes seem old and dirty, but the "Nahbob" side of the Hill is for the most part mellow and prim. Footscrapers, humble as they are, somehow are a symbol of this. A few houses in other parts of the city have footscrapers, but on Beacon Hill the house without one is a rarity. They are utilitarian, too, heavy and much worn.

It isn't that Beacon Hill was, or is, an especially muddy section of the town. It was not developed until the formation of the Mount Vernon Proprietors in 1796, and there was actually little real building until 1802, or late enough for paving stones and good sidewalks to be considered an essential part of any mansion.

The Hill is quaint, but it is certainly not the oldest part of Boston. Most of the ground was bought from the Proprietors before 1812, but the Federal embargo on shipments and the consequent war with England halted much building. By 1829, however, the Hill was reasonably well built up. In the early 1840s and 1850s Boston enjoyed a period of great prosperity and many Hill homes were replaced by more elegant structures. It is these which loom up most grandly today. R. R. M.

Maritime Board Asks Lease Bids

Certain "responsible persons" have been invited to enter into negotiations with the Maritime Commission regarding the leasing of the shipping facilities at the South Boston Army Base at the conclusion, on June 30, of the present lease, it was learned today.

Under the present five-year lease the terminal—which handles more than 25 per cent of the port's foreign commerce—is operated by the Piers Operating Company.

While praising the work of this concern, the Boston Port Authority recently urged the Maritime Commission "as a matter of policy" not to renew the lease without competitive bidding.

Zonta Program Announced For Conference in Boston

The program for the spring conference of Zonta International, District One, next Saturday and Sunday, April 15 and 16, at the Hotel Copley-Plaza, Boston, was announced today. The Zonta Club of Boston will be hostess to the conference.

The program includes a banquet Saturday evening, over which Mrs. Mary Livermore Barrows, President of the Boston Club, will preside. Other events include a visit to the Gardner Museum on Saturday afternoon and a religious service on Sunday, at which the Rev. Gardiner H. Shattuck of Trinity Church, Boston, is scheduled to speak.

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Feet That Trod the Red Plush Carpets on Beacon Hill Must Not Be Snowy

All Photos by Frank Colby, Staff Photographer

A Photographer Takes a Walk Up and Down Beacon Hill and Finds These

Beacon Hill is a place of much charm and its full share of mellow oddities, not the least of which are its foot-scrapers, relics of a pre-snow-removal era.

Indicating how essential an item they were back in the days of unpaved streets is this (1) "built in" model, a part of a Mount Vernon Street entrance railing.

Rococo, but sturdy, is this (2) heavy iron scraper that has served successive generations on Walnut Street. Distinctly early Boston, more utilitarian than beautiful is this (3) Louisburg Square model.

"Efficient, no waste space" are things that might be claimed of this (4) practical model; while in this cat (5) the home owner had opportunity to express a little art (modernist before its time). The streamlined version of pre-Civil War days is pictured in (6).

In (7) we have a charming Beacon Hill doorway and window, the delicate fans reminiscent of Bulfinch and McIntire. And, like most Beacon Hill doorways, the scraper is there ready to serve.

The photographer couldn't resist snapping this (8) wonderful Chestnut Street example of hand wrought iron in a lamp; but quickly swung back to his assignment in (9) picturing this sturdy, not ungraceful Beacon Street example of the iron crafter's art.

Boston Saturday, High Sea Sunday, Bermuda Monday

Week-End Sailings

Easter at sea, and then, on Monday—the garden island of Bermuda with its world renowned beds of lilies. This is the schedule for nearly 100 passengers embarking at Commonwealth Pier, South Boston, today for the cruise to Bermuda, the British West Indies and British Guiana, aboard the Lady Nelson, white cruise ship of the Canadian National Steamships.

The Lady Nelson, with Capt. T. R. Coffin on the bridge, came into Boston Harbor today from Halifax, tied up on the end of Commonwealth Pier to embark passengers, and sailed again for the 30-day trip. It is one of four deep-water passenger liners visiting Boston over the week-end, which, in turn, are among the 37 vessels of all types constituting the marine parade that started today and ends Monday.

All the other deep-water passenger liners this week-end, however, are inward bound. The Cunard White Star liner Laconia is due Sunday afternoon from Liverpool, Cobh and Galway; the Exochorda of the American Export Lines and the Lady Hawkins of the Canadian National Steamships are due Monday, the former from Mediterranean ports and the latter from the British West Indies and Bermuda.

Maine Classes Radios As Personal Property

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 8 (AP)—Gov. Lewis O. Barrows has signed an emergency act excluding radios from the classification of household furniture and permitting them to be taxed as personal property, effective immediately.

The act was introduced after a Maine law court ruling exempted radios from taxation as household furniture. Taxed as personal property, they return about $100,000 annually to Maine towns.

Tobin Fund Unauthorized

Mayor Tobin brands as "unauthorized" the solicitations which have been made from Boston business houses by a social organization toward the expense of extending a purported reception to him. The Mayor said that several checks had been received at his office as evidence of how well the campaign has been working.

Seabrook Clams May Give Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEABROOK, N. H.—Clams may be the solution to the unemployment problem of this seacoast town in the view of Representative Howard E. Smith, who says that the clams that could be removed from the shore at Seabrook could provide an important business.

Representative Smith suggests the establishment of a town commission to promote the clam-digging activities, marketing of the clams, and propagation. Under such regulation and protection, he feels that the clam industry of Seabrook could give work to 100 families with a daily wage of $5 within five years after establishment of this system. This wage would compare with approximately $12 a week now received for digging clams elsewhere.

The townspeople of Seabrook will gather today to express their sentiments on the proposal for promotion of the clam business as advanced by Representative Smith.

Aerial Tramway Still Operating For Ski Crowds

FRANCONIA, N. H., April 8—Skiers are flocking to Cannon Mountain in such numbers—to take advantage of the best snow conditions of the season—that the New Hampshire Planning and Development Commission has decided to operate the aerial tramway daily next week, postponing maintenance work previously announced.

It had been planned to run the tramway on week ends only through the spring and to carry out overhauling work on week days, beginning next Monday.

The Commission reported this morning that there is a depth of 111 inches of snow on the summit of the mountain, including seven inches of new powder which fell in the past two or three days.

The tramway, which has had a successful winter season, is credited with stimulating a winter business boom among the hotels and inns at Franconia, Lincoln, and North Woodstock. Skiing on Cannon Mountain is expected to be good on the upper parts of the trails until the first of May.

On June 29 the aerial tramway will be a year old. It carried its 150,000th passenger on Saturday, March 25.

Co-operation Is Sought In Anti-Noise Campaign

The Brookline Anti-Noise League, seeking to curb disturbing noises especially unnecessary blowing of automobile horns, has appealed to townspeople for their co-operation.

Officials requested residents to assist by phoning complaints to the League in care of the Chamber of Commerce.

King's Chaplain Urges U. S. Take Lead in World

Leadership by the United States "in sane, planned, economic reconstruction in Europe" is urged by the Rev. Charles E. Raven, Chaplain to King George VI, who arrived in Boston to preach at noonday services in Trinity Church and to conduct other services there and in Emmanuel Church on Newbury Street.

Such leadership by the United States, he declared, offers "almost the lone hope of breaking the vicious circle through which the world is now moving from one war, through unjust peace, smouldering hate, aggression and violence, on to another war."

The Rev. Dr. Raven, who was recently elected Master of Christ's College, Cambridge, England, is visiting the United States in behalf of world peace, he says, and is giving a number of addresses on the general subject: "What Place Has the Gospel of Love in a Warring World?"

R. I. Legal Group Denounces Racket

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Rhode Island Bar Association has asked the Superior Court to clamp down on a racket which is said to be similar to that of the "ambulance chaser" but in this case deals with fires.

The committee on illegal practice of law has asked for an injunction for relief from activities of the Rhode Island Fire Loss Appraisal Bureau. No date has been set for the hearing.

It was said that in some instances the "fire chasers," not necessarily members of the respondent bureau, have misinformed persons as to the amount of their losses, soliciting adjustment on a percentage basis, and have taken advantage of property owners during the excitement of fires. The "chasers" are usually on the scene almost as soon as the firemen.

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On Easter Sunday . . . and on every other Sunday, too . . . you enjoy the thriftiest telephone rates. 35¢* will take you nearly 100 miles—you can go 150 miles for only 50¢*. Ask long-distance operator for rate quotations. She's ready to help you anytime.
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Keene, N. H.	.80	.30	Holyoke, Mass.	.85	.35

*3-minute station-to-station rates. A small Federal Tax applies when the charge is 50¢ or over.
NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,500,000
Previous day	1,313,290
1939 volume to date	70,887,257
1938 volume to date	64,983,670

Leading Stocks Drop to New Lows Since Last June

NEW YORK, April 8 (AP)—European worries combined with doubtful domestic business prospects to give the stock market another sharp kick today and leading issues dropped to new lows since last June.

Declines ranged from 1 to 5 points generally. A few high- priced shares were off 7 or so. Most pivotals were at or near bottom marks of the day at the close.

Selling pressure was pronounced at the opening when the ticker tape ran behind for a while. Although there was a let-down later, the recording machinery again lagged at the finish. Transfers for the two hours approximated 1,500,000 shares.

Offerings were principally from home sources, brokers said, with orders from abroad about even up.

With London, Paris and Amsterdam closed through Monday for the Easter holidays, New York was the only world market which could reflect the Italian invasion of Albania, latest move on the foreign checker board.

Traders returned from their recess yesterday apparently more concerned than ever over international politics. Many, receiving calls for additional margins, failed to respond, and dumping of these accounts in the early part of the proceedings helped to speed the retreat.

Prominent stocks in the slide included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Eastman Kodak, Dow Chemical, American Telephone, Johns-Manville, Westinghouse, Philip Morris, Santa Fe, Great Northern, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, du Pont, Anaconda and International Harvester.

Losses running to more than 2 points were chalked up in the curb for Gulf Oil, Electric Bond & Share, Lockheed and United Light & Power "A."

Colorado Utility Plans Bond Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—Public Service Company of Colorado filed with the Securities Commission a statement covering the intended issuance and sale of $52,500,000 bonds.

The statement, filed under the Utility Holding Company Act, also covered the intended issuance and sale of 21,900 shares of $100 par value 5 per cent cumulative first preferred stocks.

The statement disclosed the company intends to issue and sell $40,000,000 first mortgage 3½ per cent bonds, due in 1964, and $12,500,000 4 per cent sinking fund debentures due in 1949.

The company has not yet determined whether the issues will be sold privately or publicly, except, the statement said, that the 21,900 shares of preferred stock will be issued and sold to Cities Service Power and Light Company, the parent company.

Net proceeds from the sale of the securities are to be used to redeem outstanding obligations of the company and subsidiary obligations.

Sees Rail Merger Plan Fair to All

WASHINGTON (AP)—The pending plan for consolidation of the Gulf, Mobile & Northern and the Mobile & Ohio railroads was described as "fair to all interested parties" in testimony before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The testimony came from R. F. Brown of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Company, who also is a director and vice-president of the Gulf, Mobile & Northern.

"Although my principal concern has been to protect the interest of the Gulf, Mobile & Northern stockholders, I am thoroughly convinced that the plan is fair not only from the stockholders' point of view, but from the point of view of all interested parties," Mr. Brown testified.

Week's Financing Up Over Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—Offerings of new securities this week totalled $32,966,000, Poor's Publishing Company reported.

Details follow:

	This week	Year ago
Municipal	$8,116,000	$4,287,350
Utilities	24,000,000	.....
Stocks	850,000	300,000
Miscellaneous	.....	375,000
Total	32,966,000	4,962,350

Int'l Machines Net Earnings Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—International Business Machines Corporation's earnings in the first two months this year were about 7½ per cent ahead of the like period last year, Thomas J. Watson, President, told stockholders at the annual meeting. He reported sales for the first quarter were 52 per cent above last year.

Mr. Watson, a frequent visitor to Europe, told shareholders he has "less fear of a war in Europe than I have had for a long time. Based on my foreign contacts and my own study, I do not believe there is going to be any war."

International Business Machines has its principal plants at Washington, D. C., Endicott, and Rochester, N. Y.

Brokers' Loans Decline $32,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $579,000,000.

The week ended April 5 and the total represented a decrease of $32,000,000 when compared with the previous week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $503,000,000.

$40 Textile Dividend

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., (AP)—Directors of the Soule Textile Mill announced voting of a $40 per share dividend payable April 5 to stock of record March 29. The dividend is to be paid out of surplus and by reducing par value of stock from $100 to $60. The company contemplates buying the Nefid Mill to replace its spinning plant destroyed by fire.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	55	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	56½	56	56	
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	1	31½	31½	31½	Apr 6
11	7	Adams Exp (.20e)	19	7½	6¾	6¾	— ⅜
25	19⅝	Adams-Millis (¼g)	2	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	Apr 6
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	6	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
65⅝	45¼	Air Reduction (1a)	3	46⅛	45½	45½	—1½
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Appl	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
10	8	Alaska Juneau (1)	37	8⅝	7⅞	7⅞	— ¼
1¼	⅞	Alleghany Corp	36	⅞	⅞	⅞	
12¾	6½	Alleghany pf xw	7	6½	5½	5½	—1⅜
14⅞	8¼	Alleghany pf $30 ww	28	8	6½	6⅝	—1½
13⅜	6¾	Alleghany pf $40 ww	8	6¾	5	5	—1⅞
19	11⅛	Alleghany pr pf	3	9¾	9	9	—2⅛
28¼	15⅝	Allegheny-Lud Steel	35	15¼	14	14⅛	—1½
11⅝	6⅞	Allen Industries	3	7¼	7	7	— ⅜
193	155	Al Chem & Dye (6)	7	154⅛	153	153	—2
13⅛	10⅛	Allied Kid (½)	2	10¾	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
13⅜	10	Allied Mills (¾e)	8	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
11⅜	7¼	Allied Stores	53	7	6¼	6⅞	—1
70	59	Allied St pf (5)	1	58	58	58	—1
48⅜	31	Allis-Ch Mfg (¼g)	49	30	28	28¼	—2¾
19⅞	13¾	Alpha P Cem (⅛g	6	13	12¾	12¾	— ½
2⅜	1½	Amal Leather	6	1½	1½	1½	
19	13½	Amal Leather pf	1	13½	13½	13½	Apr 4
69½	53	Amerada Corp (2)	6	52	51	51	—3
24¼	16½	Am Ag Ch Del (.35g)	1	16½	16½	16½	— ½
17¾	11½	Am Bank Note(.20g)	4	12	11	11	—1¼
8	4	Am Bosch	11	4⅛	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
54½	31¾	Am Brake Sh (¾g)	6	33¾	33¼	33½	— ¼
100⅝	84	Am Can (4)	11	85½	83⅞	83⅞	—1⅝
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	167⅞	167⅞	167⅞	— ⅛
35	19¼	Am Car & Fdy	11	19¾	18	18	—2
55	35	Am Car pf (2½e)	4	33¾	32½	32½	—3
24½	14¾	Am Ch & Cabl(.15g)	12	14⅛	13½	13½	—1½
115⅛	112	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	Mar 9
122¾	115⅞	Am Chicle (4a)	4	115½	115	115	— ⅞
8¾	6⅛	Am Colortype	5	6⅜	5¼	5¼	—1¼
11⅞	7¼	Am Comi Alcohol	10	7	6¾	6¾	— ½
10½	7¼	Am Crystal Sugar	1	7	7	7	— ¼
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Tiling	19	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	Mar29
6	5	Am European	3	6	6	6	
3⅝	2¾	Am & For Power	25	2¼	2	2	— ⅜
16½	10½	Am & F P $6 pf	4	11	10¼	10¼	— ¾
20½	14	Am & F P $7 pf	4	13½	13	13	—1
9¾	5⅝	Am & F P 2 pf	3	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
15	12½	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	12¼	12	12	— ¾
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Leather	41	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅜
34¼	28	Am Hide & L pf(1k)	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	—2⅜
46⅞	43¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	7	43½	43	43⅛	— ⅝
2	1⅜	Am Ice	6	1½	1½	1½	— ¼
18¼	14½	Am Ice pf	3	17	16½	16½	—1½
7¾	4⅜	Am International	10	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅜
30⅜	16¼	Am Locomotive	20	15¼	14⅜	14⅜	—1⅞
79½	49½	Am Locomot pf	6	50	49	50	+ ½
15¾	11¼	Am M & Pdy (.80)	10	11½	11	11	— ½
4½	1⅝	Am M & Metal	7	2½	2¼	2½	
40⅛	28⅝	Am Metal (¼g)	3	28½	28	28	— ⅝
124⅞	120½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	124½	124½	124½	Mar27
7	4⅛	Am Power & Lt	90	4⅛	3¾	3¾	— ⅜
49¾	37	Am P&L $6 pf(1½k)	6	36½	32	32	—5
44¾	32	Am P&L $5 pf(1¼k)	10	30½	28	28	—4½
18⅜	11	Am Rad & St S	118	11	10⅛	10½	— ⅞
22¾	13¼	Am Roll Mill	38	13⅛	12¼	12¾	— ¾
72½	54¼	Am Roll Mill pf	6	53½	53½	53½	— ¾
15⅜	12⅛	Am Safe Razor (1.20)	1	12⅛	12	12	— ½
20	11¾	Am Seating (½e)	1	12	12	12	— ¾
53⅝	36⅛	Am Smelt & R (1g)	18	36¾	35⅝	36½	—1¼
137½	129½	Am Smelt&R pf (7)	1	132⅞	132⅞	132⅞	Apr 4
64½	60	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	62½	62	62	Apr 6
41	22	Am Steel Fdrs	35	22¼	21⅛	21⅝	—1⅝
13⅛	8½	Am Stores	3	8½	8¼	8½	
14½	9	Am Stove (.20g)	1	10½	10½	10½	Apr 4
22½	16	Am Sugar Ref	14	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	80½	80¼	80¼	—1⅞
18½	15	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	4	14⅝	14⅛	14½	— ⅛
170⅛	149⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	31	151	150	150	— 3
87½	78¼	Am Tobacco (5)	4	77⅝	75	75	—3¼
89¾	80	Am Tob B (5)	19	79¼	76	76	—4
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	3	150	150	150	Apr 6
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	8	4¾	4½	4½	— ¼
14⅝	8⅝	Am Water Wks	84	8¾	8⅜	8⅝	— ½
93½	82	Am W W 1 pf	2	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	Apr 6
6¾	3¾	Am Woolen	12	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	— ¼
43½	29	Am Woolen pf	8	30	28¾	28¾	— ⅞
7¾	4¾	Am Zinc Lead	49	4⅝	4½	4½	— ¼
33	25	Am Zinc pr pf	7	25	25	25	Mar31
36¼	22⅝	Anaconda (¼g)	127	22	21½	21½	—1¼
54⅞	38	Anacon W & C	3	38	38	38	
20¼	14⅞	Anchor H Gl (.15g)	13	14½	13½	13¾	—1⅛
15⅝	10½	Andes Copper (⅛e)	1	11	11	11	Apr 1
2½	2	A P W Paper	1	2	2	2	Apr 6
29½	21¾	Arch-Dan-M (¾g)	2	22	21¾	21¾	Apr 4
103⅛	101	Armour Del pf (7)	1	99	99	99	—3
6⅛	4	Armour Ill	59	4	3⅞	4	
52	37½	Armour Ill pr pf	4	37	37	37	— ½
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	Mar31
58	35¾	Armstr'ngCork(¼g)	9	35¼	35	35	—1½
13	9¼	Arnold Const (⅜g)	4	9⅞	9½	9⅞	— ⅛
10⅜	6	Artloom Corp	6	6	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅜
10⅜	6¼	Assd Dry Goods	18	6¼	6	6⅛	— ¼
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	74½	74½	74½	Apr 1
54½	51½	Assd D G 2pf	1	41	41	41	—12½
36	31½	Associates Inv (2)	2	32	31	31	— ½
42⅞	25½	Atch T & SF	47	25½	24½	24⅝	—1¾
71	57	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	1	55	55½	55½	— 1½
30½	15¼	Atl Coast Line	16	16	15	15½	—1
10½	6¼	Atl G & W Indies	2	6	6	6	— ¾
18	11	Atl G & W In pf	1	10	10	10	—1
23½	19½	Atl Refining (1)	12	19⅞	19⅜	19⅜	— ½
110	106½	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	105	105	105	—2
8⅞	7¼	Atlas Corp (½e)	17	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
47¾	44	Atlas Corp pf (3)	2	44	43⅝	44	
66⅜	57	Atlas Powder (½g)	1	53	53	53	—4
6½	5	Atlas Tack	3	5	4¾	4¾	— ¼
4⅜	3	Auburn Auto	6	3	2¾	2¾	— ¼
3⅞	2½	Aust Nichols	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
8⅞	5	Aviation Corp	85	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅜
		B					
17⅜	10½	Bald Loco ct	87	10	9⅜	9⅜	—1¼
8¾	5	Balt & Ohio	56	5½	4¾	4¾	— ⅝
10⅜	6	Balt & Ohio pf	8	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
30½	20½	Bangor & Ar (2½)	2	20½	20¼	20¼	—2⅜
21½	12¼	Barber Asphalt	10	12	10⅞	10⅞	—1⅜
13	7	Barker Bros	3	6½	6	6	—1
19½	13¼	Barnsdall Oil (1)	32	13¼	12⅞	13	— ¼
21¼	16¾	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	15	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	—1⅛
20¾	17½	Beatrice Cream (1a)	2	18	18	18	Apr 6
100	98½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	1	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	Apr 6
125	117	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	116	116	116	—1
8⅞	7⅜	Belding-Hem (.70)	1	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	
73⅝	70	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	70	70	70	Mar22
29¾	18⅝	Bendix Aviation	67	18	17⅛	17⅜	—1⅝
21½	18⅜	Benef Ind Ln (.45g)	5	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
52¾	48½	Benef Ind Ln pf(2½)	3	49⅛	48⅝	48½	Apr 6
57½	47	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	47	47	47	Apr 6
80	55½	Beth Steel	145	54¼	52½	52½	—3⅜
18	16¼	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	4	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
115	106¼	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	108	107	107	Apr 5
27	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	3	16½	16	16½	— ⅝
22⅛	15	Black & Decker (1)	7	15	14	14	—1
17¾	10	Blaw-Knox	32	10½	9¾	9¼	—1⅛
34¾	20¼	Boeing Airplane	35	20⅝	20	20¾	+ ⅛
28½	18	Bohn Al & Br (¼g)	2	18	16¼	16¼	—1¾
19⅜	12½	Bond Stores (.80)	5	15⅜	15	15	—1¼
21⅜	16½	Borden Co (.20)	20	18	17½	17½	— ⅜
32	21	Borg Warner (½g)	21	21¼	19⅞	20	—1½
2¾	1¾	Boston & Maine	1	1½	1½	1½	— ¼
27¾	22	Bower Roll B (2)	2	21	21	21	—1
7¾	6	Brewing Corp (.30g)	12	6	5⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
15⅞	9¼	Bridgeport Brass	20	9½	8¼	8½	— ¾
31⅞	18⅝	Briggs Mfg (¼g)	56	17¾	17	17½	—2
39½	31½	Briggs & Strat (3)	3	32⅜	31½	31½	Apr 6
47	43	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	4	43	43	43	
2	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	4	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
3½	1⅞	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	4	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
13⅞	7¾	Bklyn-Man Tr	13	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
43½	30	Bklyn-M Tr pf	1	28	27	27	—4
19⅜	13¾	Bklyn Un Gas	12	14⅛	13¾	13¾	— ⅜
35	31½	Brown Shoe (1½g)	1	35	35	35	
14⅞	10¼	Brun'wk-Balke(¼g)	8	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
13½	7⅝	Bucyrus-Erie	12	7½	7	7	— ⅛
8	4½	Budd Mfg	49	4½	4	4	— ⅛
5⅝	3¼	Budd Wheel	13	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
30	17¾	Bullard Co	4	17	16¼	16¼	—1½
34¼	24¼	Bulova Watch (2)	8	24¼	22½	22½	—2
15⅝	12½	Burling Mills (1)	6	12⅜	12	12	— ⅝
18¾	13	Burr Add Mch(.20g)	28	13⅜	11⅞	12	—1
2⅜	1⅜	Bush Terminal	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
9½	6½	Bush T B pf ct new	2	8	7¼	7¼	Apr 6
9⅛	6⅞	Butler Bros (.15g)	15	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
23¾	19½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	4	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅝
4¼	3	Butte Cop & Zinc	12	3	3	3	
13¼	7⅜	Byers (AM) Co	9	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
17⅞	12⅜	Byron Jackson (¼g)	3	12⅜	11½	11½	—1
		C					
19½	14⅞	Calif Packing	4	14⅜	13¾	13⅝	—1⅛
54¼	48½	Calif Pack pf (2½)	2	50¼	50¼	50¼	Mar30
2½	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	9	1	⅞	1⅛	— ⅛
8⅝	5½	Calumet & Hec	21	5½	5	5	— ½
17¾	10	Campbell Wyant	9	10½	9⅜	9¾	— ½
20⅜	13½	Can Dry G Ale	21	13½	12½	12½	—1½
6¼	3¾	Canad Pacific	33	3⅞	3½	3½	— ½
34½	30	Cannon Mills (½g)	6	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ¼
7⅜	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4¼	4¼	4¾	— ⅜
30½	13⅞	Carpenter Stl (.15g)	1	14	14	14	—1
37⅛	31½	Carriers&Gn(.075g)	3	2½	2½	2½	
94½	70	Case (JI) Co (5e)	6	68½	68¼	68¼	—1¾
55	38½	Caterpil Tractor (2)	6	40	39	40	½
107⅛	103½	Caterp Trac pf (5)	1	105	103½	103½	Mar27
24⅜	15	Celanese Corp	21	14⅞	14	14	—1¼
94	88½	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	87¼	87¼	88¼	—1¼
19½	11¼	Celotex Corp	39	11½	10	10¼	—1¼
22½	19	Cent Aguirre (1½)	2	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅞
5¼	2½	Cent Foundry	7	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
9½	5	Cent RR NJ	2	4½	4½	4½	— ⅞
5½	3⅞	Cent Violeta Sugar	2	3¾	3½	3½	— ½
5½	3¾	Century Rib M	1	4	4	4	Apr 5
52½	36¾	Cerro de Pas (2g)	16	37	34	34	—3½
13	7⅞	Certain-teed Prod	29	7⅞	6½	6¾	— ½
30	20	Champ Pap & P	3	20	20	20	— ⅛
11	7	Checker Cab	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
40½	31	Ches & Ohio (2)	19	30½	28¼	28½	—3
90	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	87	87	87	Apr 6
25½	19	Ches Corp (.85g)	1	17½	17½	17½	—1½
⅝	⅜	Chi & E Ill	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Mar28
3¾	2	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2	2	2	
1	½	Chi & N West	4	½	½	½	
3½	1⅞	Chi & N West pf	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
⅜	⅜	Chi Great West	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr 1
3⅞	2⅛	Chi Great W pf	13	2	2	2	— ⅛
13½	9⅜	Chi Mail Ord (¼g)	8	10	9½	9½	— ½
½	¼	Chi M St P & P	2	¼	¼	¼	
1½	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	1	¾	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
20¼	11¼	Chi Pneu Tool	7	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	—1½
38⅝	33⅞	Chi Pn T ev pf (3)	3	34½	33⅞	33⅞	Apr 4
48¼	44⅜	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	2	45	44¾	44¾	— ½
¾	⅜	Chi Rock Is & Pac	3	¾	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
1½	¾	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
1⅞	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1	1	1	
9⅝	7⅞	Chi Yell Cab (1)	2	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	2	10	10	10	— ⅛
13½	7½	Childs Co	13	7⅜	7	7	— ⅜
85¼	61¾	Chrysler Corp (1g)	206	60	58	58½	—5¾
11	9⅜	City Ice & F (.30g)	8	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅜
4¼	2¾	City Stores	3	2½	2¼	2¼	— ½
26	17½	Clark Equip	2	18	15	15¾	—2¼
29½	21	Clev Graph Br (1)	10	21	21	21	
60½	41¼	Climax Molyb (1.20)	29	41⅜	40½	40½	—2½
30¾	23½	Cluett Peabody (¾g)	12	24	23¼	23¼	—1½
133	119	Coca-Cola (½g)	3	119	117	117	—3
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60	60	60	Apr 4
16¼	11⅜	Colgate-Palm (⅛)	16	12⅜	12	12	— ¾
104	101⅞	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103¼	103¼	103¼	Apr 6
36⅛	21⅜	Collins & Aik (¼g)	2	22½	20⅝	20¼	—2
23¾	12¾	Col Fuel & Iron	7	12½	11½	11½	—1⅝
18½	14½	Colum Br'cast A (1)	6	15	14½	14½	— ⅝
18¼	14½	Colum Br'cast B (1)	2	14½	14½	14½	—1½
9	5⅞	Colum Gas & El	100	5⅞	5½	5½	— ⅜
91	74½	Col G&E pf A (6)	6	80½	79	79	—2½
15⅝	9½	Col Pict vtc (2½%f)	6	9	8½	8½	—1½
30½	25¾	Col Pict pf (2¾)	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	—2⅝
93	75¾	Colum Carbon (4)	6	75¾	75¾	75¾	Apr 6
57	42⅝	Comi Credit (4)	21	39⅞	39	39⅝	—4½
109¼	105½	Comi Cred pf (4½)	1	105½	105½	105½	Apr 6
60	46½	Comi Invest Tr (4)	16	46⅜	42	42¼	—5¼
110	107	Comi In T cv pf(4¼)	1	107	107	107	Apr 6
13¾	9⅞	Comi Solvents	39	9⅞	9½	9⅝	— ⅜
91	74½	Com'with & South	54	19¾	18¼	18¼	—1½
64⅞	45¾	Com & South pf (3)	7	52½	50	50	—4
28¼	26⅛	Com'with Ed (.80g)	12	26¼	25¾	25¾	— ¾
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	4	5¼	5	5	
30⅜	20	Congol-Nairn (¼g)	5	20½	19½	19½	— ½
6	6	Congress Cigar	3	6	6	6	
25⅛	18¾	Consol Aircraft (1e)	9	19½	19	19½	— ⅝
8⅞	6	Consol Cigar (¾g)	5	6	6	6	Apr 6
35	28½	Cons Edison (2)	84	28½	27¾	27⅞	— ¾
107½	101¾	Cons Edison pf (5)	3	105	104¼	104¾	— ¼
2⅛	1¼	Consol Film Ind	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
12½	8¾	Consol Film pf (⅝k)	5	8¾	8½	8¼	— ¼
7⅞	5⅝	Cons Laundries	3	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¾
20½	15⅜	Distil Corp-Sea(⅜g)	13	16⅝	15¾	15¾	—1
87	79¾	Dist Corp pf ww (5)	1	83	83	83	— ¾
12¼	10½	Dixie-Vortex (¼g)	1	10½	10½	10½	
22¼	11	Doehler Die Cast	4	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
33⅞	30½	Dome Mines (2)	4	31	30⅜	31	
6½	5	Dominion Stores	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Apr 5
78⅝	58	Douglas Aircraft	31	60⅜	59½	59⅝	—1¾
135	110	Dow Chemical (3)	7	105	103	103	—7½
11¼	6	Dresser Mfg	6	6	6	6	
19¼	10	Dunhill Int	13	11½	10¼	10½	— ¾
12	10¼	Duplan Silk (1)	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Apr 5
156¾	132	du Pont de N (1¼g)	16	131	128½	128½	—5
142	136¾	du Pont deb (6)	3	136¼	136¼	136¼	+1¾
121	117½	du Pont pf (4½)	3	118¾	118¾	118¾	—1¼
		E					
18½	12⅜	Eastern Air Lines	13	12¾	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅜
8	4	Eastern Roll Mill	1	5⅜	4	4	
186⅛	145	Eastman Kodak (6)	19	141	139	139⅝	—5⅜
27½	18½	Eaton Mfg (½g)	5	18	17⅜	17⅝	—1¼
3⅜	1⅝	Eitingon Schild	29	1⅝	1¼	1¼	— ⅜
3½	2	El & Mus Ind (.09e)	8	2¼	2¼	2¼	

Commerce and Finance

Consumer Buying Sharply Accelerated During the Past Week

Business and Industry

Sale of 1,500,000 Refrigerators Is Expected in 1939

By the Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

MANSFIELD, Ohio—Manufacturers of electric refrigerators are expecting to sell some 1,500,000 boxes in 1939, all of which calls for full speed production during the next few months. Here in Mansfield at the Westinghouse plant, the technical skill of natural science has been matched by the organization skill of engineer-executives, with the result that electric refrigerators reach the final inspector at the end of the assembly line with remarkable regularity, no one assembler having had more than a moderate share of the work to do.

According to observers, more than 11,000,000 of the 22,000,000 American homes that are wired, still are without electric refrigerattion. During 1939, 300,000 additional farm homes will enjoy rural electrification. "On the basis of past experience," Mr. F. B. Williams, Jr., Vice-President of Westinghouse, told The Christian Science Monitor, "about one-third of these farm homes will buy in 1939. Some 250,000 who now have refrigerators become dissatisfied with them, 500,000 new homes and multi-family dwellings will require about 400,000, and 750,000 others will become users for the first time.

Stocks Burdensome

Last year was the first year manufacturers had reason to doubt the long-held idea that electric refrigeration was a "depression-proof" industry. The trouble was that when the 1938 models came out, there were approximately 600,000 1937 models in distributors stocks which had to be sold during 1938 at reduced prices. All of which established a disturbing and unprofitable condition all year. This January, stock on hand was very much smaller and in general has been satisfactorily absorbed by the market without disturbing sales in new models.

Here in the factory where instruments of great precision are available for measurements and tests of all kinds, it is easy to see why the customer in 1939 is going to get more for his refrigeration dollar than ever before. Typical of the new improvements manufacturers throughout the industry have incorporated into household models, Westinghouse has a 'True-Temp' Control which maintains temperatures in the food compartment within plus or minus one degree of a 40-degree normal. This despite the outside temperature of the refrigerator.

Engineers say it wasn't so long ago that telegrams would reach them reading: "Refrigerator arrived Stop Please Send Engineer." All that is gone. The industry has grown up today and one simply plugs in the refrigerator cord.

Manufacturing Simplified

Manufacturing is simplified too. An electric ice box of any make starts out as long strips of sheet steel cut to exact size and even thickness. All edges are checked for accuracy. Additional cabinet parts are welded and heavily insulated slabs of balsam wood are fitted to sides and back. Inside this goes the food liner which also originated as sheet steel and became interesting only after it had its enamel applied and finished a ride through the drying chambers.

On another assembly line, the refrigerator mechanism, consisting of motor, compressor, freezing unit and allied parts, originate as so many nuts, bolts, different kinds of wire, machine parts, chunks of steel and lengths of copper tubing. They end up as a single unit which two young men working together slide into the finished cabinet and bolt in place. At the tail end comes the final checker who marks off on a card every detail of equipment included.

Probably few people of all those who have electric refrigerators know what its hidden mechanism looks like, or how it works. It really isn't complicated. Operation involves use of a gas such as Freon which can be liquified by compressing it at ordinary temperatures. This is done in a tank or coil by means of a pump operated by a motor. The heat produced in this process is dissipated by air cooling. The liquid Freon then is piped to the refrigerating chamber where it expands.

Expanding it must have heat, and as this is not supplied by the mechanism it must be taken from the air surrounding the refrigerating chamber. The refrigerant or gas is never used up, for after expanding in the refrigerating chamber it is once more taken in hand by the pump which again compresses it into a liquid and once more it makes its round.

The fundamental involved is a very old one in physics. Those who have ever allowed a gas, (air) to escape from a tire, know that it comes out (expands) at a very much cooler temperature than it was when under pressure inside. It is this property of expanding at very low temperature that causes the refrigerant to "steal" heat from the inside, and with the persuasion of a pump, dump the stolen heat outside.

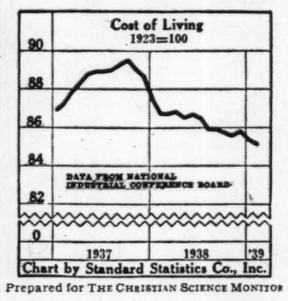
Erie's Operative Revenues Decline 17 P. C. in 1938

CLEVELAND (AP)—Erie Railroad's annual report showed 1938 freight revenues of $59,371,227, a decline of 17.6 per cent from 1937, and passenger revenues of $4,874,471, a fall of 8.4 per cent.

Total operating revenues of $69,509,060, compared with $83,925,726 the previous year, a decline of 17.1 per cent. This left a previously reported net railway operating income of $3,214,328 for last year, or $10,399,679 under 1937, a more prosperous year for business generally. Operating expenses decreased 8.02 per cent last year.

The report showed coal shipments comprised 45.2 per cent of Erie's revenue freight tonnage last year, against 39.3 per cent in 1937. Tons of agricultural and animal products handled increased slightly over 1937 but mine product loadings were down 23.7 per cent, forest products declined 30.1 per cent and manufactures and miscellaneous 32.8 per cent.

Living Costs Off 5 P. C. Since 1937



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The cost of living in this country has dropped about 5 per cent over the past 27 months. As may be noted on the chart the greater part of the recession came in the fall of 1937. Since then the decrease has been more or less steady but at a slower pace.

Commodity Prices Decline to Lowest Level Since 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices during the week ended April 1 continued the downward movement of the two preceding weeks, declining 0.1 per cent, according to the Department of Commerce.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics all-commodity index registered 76.5 per cent of the 1926 average, reaching the lowest level since early in December, 1934. The decline carried the index 0.3 per cent below a month ago and 2.9 per cent under that of a year ago.

Price declines for seasonal articles, such as eggs and fruits, and weakness in certain speculative commodities were partly responsible for the drop.

Of the major commodity groups, decreases were recorded for farm products, foods, hides and leather products, and textile products. Fuel and lighting materials and building materials increased slightly. Metals and metal products, chemicals and drugs, housefurnishing goods, and miscellaneous commodities remained unchanged from last week.

Average wholesale prices of raw materials and semimanufactured commodities declined 0.1 per cent and finished products remained unchanged from the preceding week.

(1926 equals 100)

Commodity groups	Apr. 1 1939	Mar. 25 1939	Apr. 2 1938	Apr. 3 1937
All commodities	76.5	76.6	78.8	88.3
Farm products	66.6	66.7	68.8	96.0
Foods	70.5	70.8	72.6	87.9
Hides & Leather prou's	92.0	92.3	93.4	106.0
Textile products	66.0	66.1	67.1	78.2
Fuel and light'g mate's	73.7	73.6	78.1	77.2
Metals & metal pro'ts	94.4	94.4	96.0	98.1
Building materials	90.0	89.9	90.2	96.6
Chemicals and drugs	76.0	76.0	77.6	87.0
Housefurnish'g goods	86.5	86.5	89.5	90.3
Miscellaneous	73.9	73.9	73.4	80.0
Raw materials	70.2	70.3	71.6	90.9
Semima'nfa'ed articles	74.6	74.7	74.8	90.4
Finished products	80.3	80.3	83.2	87.1
All commodities other than farm products	78.8	78.8	81.0	86.6
All commodities other than farm products and foods	80.7	80.6	82.4	86.1

Earnings of Factory Workers in February Average Above 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—The average factory worker in the United States earned $26.11 a week in February compared with $25.95 in January and $23.53 in February, 1938, the National Industrial Conference Board said.

The board, a private research organization supported mainly by corporations, said "real weekly earnings" were 13.7 per cent higher than in February, 1938, and 7.6 per cent higher than in 1929. This was explained as partly the result of a moderate decline in the cost of living in the past year.

The highest weekly average wage in the manufacturing industries covered in the survey was $35.52 in newspaper and magazine printing, followed by $33.37 in rubber tire and tube manufacturing.

Week's Auto Output Is Slightly Higher

DETROIT (AP)—Ward's Automotive Reports estimated that production of the automobile plants this week would total 87,019 cars and trucks, compared with 85,980 assemblies last week. It attributed the increase to "augmented activity in some independent plants and among truck manufacturers generally."

Production this week of 1938 totaled 57,284 cars and trucks.

The survey said that "manufacturers are watching incoming sales very closely and have hopes that the better weather of the past week will result in marked sales gains during the first 10 days of April."

Revere Copper Head Sees Business Trend Downward

NEW YORK (AP)—C. Donald Dallas, President of Revere Copper & Brass., Inc., said business recovery appears to have been checked and the trend now is "moderately downward."

The copper executive, speaking at company's annual meeting, said business was being held back by "the continued national and international turmoil and disorder in Europe, the confusion in our national councils and the uncertainty as to future legislative action. . . ."

The Revere company, a large copper fabricating concern with plants in many industrial centers, is jointly controlled by American Smelting & Refining Co. and General Cable Corp.

M-K-T Re-elects Officers

DALLAS, Texas (AP)—Officers and directors of the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad were re-elected at the annual stockholders meeting. C. S. Burg was elected general counsel, succeeding to the place left vacant by the passing of Joseph M. Bryson. Matthew S. Sloan of St. Louis, president of the road, said he felt "confident that business for the Katy and the Southwest in 1939 will show a substantial improvement."

Retail Business Up 2 to 7 P. C. Over 1938 Period

NEW YORK (AP)—Demand for Easter merchandise and more favorable shopping weather served to accelerate trade activity sharply in the past week, the Dun & Bradstreet Weekly review reported.

"Retail volume continued to run ahead of a year ago in most regions, but the margin was smaller than had been expected, when the earlier Easter this year and the low level of sales last year were taken into consideration.

"For the country as a whole, the gain over the corresponding week of 1938 was estimated at between 2 and 7 per cent. The margin of increase in the East narrowed slightly to 1 to 4 per cent, as rain and cold retarded the full expansion of spring purchasing.

"Retail volume in the Middle West showed gains of 3 to 10 per cent over the subnormal totals for last year. Weather conditions were generally favorable in the South, but uncertainty over farm programs prevented any sharp improvement in buying; sales in this region were estimated 2 to 5 per cent above last year. In the Southwest, the advance was under 3 per cent. Northwest trade overcame its slump of the preceding week to go ahead of the 1938 level by 1 to 4 per cent. Pacific Coast sales, on the average, were down fractionally, but in the Fair area department stores reported good totals.

"The heaviest buying centered on women's and children's apparel, with most stores reporting millinery, coats, and suits leaders in sales, in the order named. Purchasing of men's clothing and furnishings also showed a seasonal advance, but not as spectacular as in women's wear. Although house-furnishing and equipment departments suffered from consumer emphasis on wearing apparel, sales results in several lines were reported extremely satisfactory for this period of the year. Promotions of gift merchandise, which were more extensive than in a number of years, were receiving good response."

"Some sizable Easter orders were still arriving in wholesale markets. Buying for future needs, however, was at a very low level. Both sellers and prospective buyers were keeping a close watch on retail markets, seeking a clue as to what to expect for the remainder of the season.

"Many merchants pointed out that Easter results would determine to a large extent when they would begin their fall buying. Collections were reported somewhat weaker than in the early part of the year, but still relatively favorable compared with a year ago."

Increase in Bank Earnings Looked For During Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Gradual improvement in balk earnings from a low in the first quarter of the year leading up to a relatively favorable last quarter is the forecast made in a survey by the Standard Statistics Company.

The service bases its tentative forecast on the expectation that a rising trend of industrial and investment activity will be reflected in a gradual increase in earnings assets of banks.

"The average large bank," states the service, "started the year 1939 with 34 per cent of its total resources in cash, 29 per cent in Government securities, and 25 per cent in loans and discounts. Condition statements at the end of the quarter will show little change in this situation.

"Total loans declined about 3 per cent in the first two months of 1939, reflecting primarily a reduction in loans on securities. In the last few weeks, however, loans have shown a tendency to rise, and a fair seasonal gain is probable. Sustained business improvement should be reflected in a more substantial gain later in the year.

"Although there was a minor decline in holdings of direct Government obligations in the first two months of 1939, holdings of Government-guaranteed issues (which yield about the same as loans on securities) were increased by more than 11 per cent. This, together with a small gain in other investments, resulted in an insignificant gain in loans and investments combined. Earnings assets have probably been expanded moderately further since then."

In conclusion, the Service says: "Thus, the steady decline in net operating earnings of banks beginning with the last quarter of 1937 and extending through the final quarter of 1938 was probably arrested in the current quarter. These first quarter profits, while low, may well establish a base for gradual improvement in succeeding periods."

Will Probe German Wood Pulp 'Dumping' in U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Customs Bureau disclosed it had ordered an investigation to determine whether Germany was "dumping" wood pulp in the United States at prices detrimental to the American industry.

James H. Moyle, Commissioner, advised Representative Martin F. Smith (D) of Washington the order had been issued after receipt of a complaint by the United States Pulp Producers Association of New York City and a protest from pulp manufacturers of the Pacific Northwest which Mr. Smith had forwarded to the bureau.

Fairchild Aviation Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Fairchild Aviation Corp. placed net income for 1938 at $322,473, equal to 95 cents a share on capital stock, compared with $139,675, or 41 cents a capital share, in 1937. Company manufactures aerial survey equipment at plants in Long Island, New York and Los Angeles.

Extend Oil Compact or Face Federal Control, Trade Hears

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Some traders here profess to see a considerable improvement in oil company earnings for the second quarter. First quarter earnings were for nearly all companies the worst in years. They were well below the same period in 1938, and 1938 earnings ran about half those of the good year 1937 when they were comparable to the average 1928-1929 earnings.

Reason for the optimism is that the industry appears getting out from under some of its recent troubles. Last year it effected an unprecedented reduction in crude oil stocks, bringing them down to the lowest levels in about 15 years (from around 300,000,000 barrels to around 270,000,000 against about 475,000,000 in the years of East Texas blow-off).

Stocks Down; Prices Firm

But at the same time the decline of business backed up enormous supplies of fuel oil, a by-product of gasoline cracking, and these supplies fell heavily on the refined oil price structure, impoverished and discouraged refiners and in the end pushed down hard enough to drive crude oil prices themselves down about 15 per cent to round $1 a barrel, a price not seen since the lid blew clear off East Texas for a few weeks in August, 1933.

However, the refined oil price structure has firmed. Gasoline was marked up three times in March and is back to October levels. This has been the period in which everybody in the trade complains of how heavily refiners are running up gasoline inventories, waiting for the spring season. The spring season in gasoline statistics officially opens on April 1, and those who know have been saying refined gasoline stocks on that date should be around 83,000,000—no more.

Last year stocks hit 93,000,000 barrels on that date, or about 64 days' consumption at then rates. The official date has now come and passed, and gasoline stocks reached only 87,277,000 barrels—or about 56 days' requirements at this year's rate—which is very good in view of past performances.

Political Background Improves

Meantime the political background has bettered. Over the year-end Texans had become so disgruntled over holding the bag for crude oil output control for the Interstate Compact (Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Illinois, New Mexico, and Colorado) that it looked quite possible that the Texas two-day-per-week closedown of wells, put in effect in 1938 and the only one of its kind among all the states, would be cancelled.

Early in March the Texas Railroad Commission announced it would let go Saturday production beginning April 1 and Sunday production also beginning May 1. This, plus Louisiana's persistent production beyond its proration law, Illinois's rapidly expanding field flowing into the Chicago market, the new four-state field appearing at the junction of Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas, plus California's complete inability to get production down to the basis of 600,000 barrels a day set by its central producers' committee, made it look as though the crude oil price structure might again be pushed down.

In recent months, however, unprofitable margins have held down refinery output; Texas' threat is apparently responsible for a virtual promise by Governor Leche of Louisiana to bring Louisiana into the Interstate Compact fold, Arkansas has a bill going through its Legislature to join the Compact, and instead of carrying out its threat in full, the Texas Railroad Commission has permitted Saturday production but cut back Gulf and West Texas field allowables so sharply as to more than offset the opening of the rest of the State to Saturday flow. One independent refiner has quit buying oil below the posted price, discounts and hidden cuts have been eliminated in many cases, and the crude oil price structure is again reliable.

The Interstate Compact runs out again on Sept. 30 and will have to be ratified. There will be a meeting in mid-June in which all six members will be represented together with officials from Louisiana, Arkansas, Illinois, Michigan, and California. The state people, particularly those in the Compact, and most particularly the Texans, are anxious to continue the Compact as a means of heading off the steady pressure from Washington for federal control.

The National Resources Committee recently came out with a report which, though it spoke well for the Interstate Oil Compact, indicated that if this Compact is not further extended, Federal control for conservation purposes will be necessary. Promptly the Compact people appointed a technical Committee, to report at the June 12 meeting at Santa Fe, on methods of improving the present method of proration.

Improving Compact Mechanism

In fact there seems quite a sentiment toward improvement of this mechanism, which has been in operation itself only a few years. One possible change is to pro-rate fields on an acreage instead of a well basis. Another is to put it on a bottom pressure basis, while a still more radical proposal is to set the guages for the most geologically efficient exploitation of the field rather than for the most orderly marketing. This would conserve our oil resources but might make for more ups and downs in prices. Another move is that of the Texas Railroad Commission in cutting out thousands of barrels of "ghost well" allowable production, which producers have been using for other wells because the ghost wells no longer flow.

Washington pressure takes three forms. One is for Federal control of the whole industry. Another is embodied in last year's Gillette bill, revived this year and also embodied in the Wheeler-Truman bill, for divorce of pipe lines from production. The third is for regulation of the refinery business, which has been disorganized by the Madison anti-trust cases, sometimes called the "death sentence" for the little refiner. Economic objection is that refining is still an adventurous business, likely to be hampered by regulation; at present, for instance, it is developing rapidly toward a larger output of airplane gasoline and the replacement of old with new and more efficient cracking equipment.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

A familiar bogey of the left wing press of most countries is the wicked international businessman or financier, a man supposed to be devoid of human sympathies and moral standards. Naturally the picture is a caricature of the reality as seen by the business magnates themselves, and is certainly far from the truth. Yet the Federation of British Industries in its draft trade agreement with German industrialists seem to have gone out of its way to attract and justify criticism. For the British and German trade representatives agreed that a joint effort to increase world consumption of British and German goods is necessary and the help of the British and German Governments is to be sought against countries whose competition nullifies the intent of the agreement.

Such an agreement would be bad even if it conflicted with no existing agreements. In fact, it is in direct conflict with the recently signed Anglo-American trade agreement (which was opposed by the Federation of British Industries at various stages). If it could be implemented, the agreement just drawn up would strengthen the war machine of Germany, and would help to rescue German economy from the consequences of the Nazi system.

Contrary to Policy

As if these things meant nothing to them, the Federation of British Industries signed this agreement with the German industrialists in the very week that German armies were marching through Czecho-Slovakia. The agreement is in flat opposition to the economic and political policy which is desired by the British people, and it is practically certain that the British Government will have to repudiate the work of the FBI.

It is much more likely that, instead of implementing any trade-agreement with Germany, the British Government will be led by its new political policy to impose anti-dumping duties on German goods, to use its economic forces against Germany, instead of in support. In the days immediately after Chamberlain's Birmingham speech, there may have been some doubt of the extent to which he had really changed his policy, but economic measures against German trade can be counted among the very least things that he can do.

The Federation of British Industries state that the agreement is in the nature of a statement of principles to be observed in negotiations between individual groups of industries in England and Germany. Ten such groups are already conducting negotiations, and a further 50 industrial groups have stated their willingness to negotiate. The purposes of the negotiations is to avoid "unhealthy competition," fix prices, regulate markets, allot quotas to the various countries, and unite with economic and political weapons of Britain and Germany to oppose any other country whose industries refuse to enter the agreement and are so dastardly as to resort to competition.

Thus the agreement contemplates a very close alignment of British and German industrial customs. Nobody supposes that Germany is proposing to change her system, so obviously it is considered desirable by the British industrialists that British economy shall be organized on German cartel lines.

Process Encouraged

This process of cartellization has been proceeding throughout British industry at an extremely rapid pace during decent years, and has been deliberately encouraged by the present Government. On innumerable occasions I have discussed individual instances in this column. Self-government for industry as we delight to call it, is now the accepted norm of industrial organization.

It is, therefore, quite in keeping with British industrial developments of recent years that the Federation of British Industries should show such an eagerness to line up with the German economy, and should last year have shown such reluctance to help negotiations for the Anglo-American trade agreement. The American agreement was reached because political considerations overruled the reluctance of the industrialists here; the present draft agreement with German industrialists was reached rapidly and willingly, because it conforms with the present desires of the British industries.

The principal objection in Britain to the growth of self-government for industry, or of cartellization, and its international extension, is not that any form of industrial combination is undesirable, but in short that there is not sufficient evidence to prove present owners and managers of industry are fit to govern in the interests of the whole community. These is a feeling that the system which is developing is a defensive move, not likely to encourage enterprise or expansion, and typical more of a saturated conservative economy than of a period of expansion in world output and standards of living.

Southern Freight Rate Controversy Is Called Trivial

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senator Tom Stewart (D), Tennessee, demanded that the "shackles of freight rate discrimination" be stricken from southern industry.

"Economically," he said in an address prepared for radio delivery, "the South is held in chattel slavery and no avenue of escape is seen so long as these discriminatory freight rates exist."

Other sections of the country are victims of discrimination, too, he said, while states within the eastern freight zone are "enjoying rates so low that no other section of the United States can compete."

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A "teapot tempest" is what the Standard Statistics Co. Inc. calls the present controversy regarding interterritorial railroad freight rate differentials, in a recent analysis. The South began to agitate for lower freight rates, says the service, following a survey submitted to Congress in June, 1937, by the Transportation Economics Division of TVA. Subsequently, the governors of Southern state brought action before the Interstate Commerce Commission for rate reductions, and an examiner's report recently recommended that the commission concede about half of the reductions asked.

It is significant that the Southern governors' complant is confined solely to rates on commodities from the South to the North and East. On petition of these governors, the ICC instituted a general investigation of rates within the South on which higher grade traffic moves, but this petition was later withdrawn and the investigation cancelled.

Affects Only 14 Items

The logical inference is that the governors had finally concluded that such a full investigation would not be to the interest of Southern industry. As a result, the complaint now pending before the ICC embraces only the following 14 commodities. Reductions on these items marked with an asterisk were recommended in the examiner's report.

*Fire hydrants.
Metal furniture.
*Paper articles, viz.: textile mill cones, tablets and papeteries.
*Plumbers' goods.
*Pottery.
*Soapstone and talc.
*Stoves and furnaces.
*Stone, blocks, pieces or slabs.
Boots and shoes.
Canned goods—seafoods.
Cordage.
Drugs and medicines.
Electrical supplies.
*Excelsior.

Major Products Not Included

Many of these items never have and never could move in interterritorial commerce in volume, regardless of rates. The reductions asked would not greatly harm Southern railroads, nor greatly stimulate Southern industry. The major Southern products are not included in the complaint as follows:

Lumber and creosoted materials.
Fruits and vegetables.
Clay and kaolin.
Iron and steel.
Aluminum and its products.
Alcohol.
Canned fruits and vegetables.
Paper and pulp.
Furniture.
Manufactured tobacco and cigarettes.
Coke.
Coal.
Cast iron pipe.
Textiles and rayon products.

As for the contention that excessive freight rates have stifled industrial growth in the South, the Standard Statistics Company feels that the contrary conclusion seems warranted by actual evidence. In 1921, the South Atlantic and East South Central states produced 9.1 per cent of the nation's total value of manufactured products. By 1929, it had risen to 10.3 per cent, and the most recent figure available, for 1935, was 12.3 per cent.

On the basis of the record, Southern railroads would seem to have little to fear from the coming ICC decision. The fact that the question has been thrown into the political arena, however, is somewhat disquieting. Congressional action, nevertheless, seems unlikely this year, and the problem may lose its political appeal thereafter.

Queensland Exports Rise in Half Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland — Exports from Queensland for the last six months of 1938 were worth £15,458,351 (approximately $72,000,000) an increase of £103,000 (about $480,000) on returns for the corresponding half of 1937, and of £3,471,000 on those for July-December, 1936.

A rise of £1,800,000 in butter shipments more than offset a fall of £1,376,000 in the return from wool exports. Butter exports were worth £3,195,000, an increase of 130 per cent.

Sugar shipments contributed £200,000 more, largely countering a decline of £250,000 in the value of lead exports. Beef exports brought in £25,000 more.

The maintenance of export returns, in spite of lower prices for some of the leading commodities, illustrates the widespread nature of Queensland's export industries.

Zinc Shipments, Output Up Substantially in March

NEW YORK (AP)—Domestic shipments of zinc last month increased to 45,291 tons from 39,828 in February and 33,528 in March last year, the American Bureau Metal Statistics reported today.

Output rose to 45,084 tons compared with 39,613 in February and 43,399 in March, 1938.

Stocks amounted to 127,985 tons at the end of the month compared with 128,192 in February and 118,009 at the close of March, 1938.

Heads Cooperatives

A. J. Hayes

Elected Chairman of the Board of National Cooperatives, Inc., a joint-buying federation of consumer co-operatives, at a meeting of the Directors in Chicago. The Chairmanship is a new position. Mr. Hayes was General Manager of the Central Cooperative Wholesale, Superior, Wis.

$192,500,000 Gold Is Shipped to U. S. In Week Ended Mar. 31

WASHINGTON (AP)—The world sent $192,506,227 worth of gold to the United States in the week ended March 31 in a frantic rush to put wealth outside the potential war zones.

The Commerce Department said the shipments were the largest since the first Czecho-Slovakian crisis last fall and were about four times the size of recent weeks.

One effect of the huge gold shipments, which resulted in deposits in American banks after the metal was sold to the United States Treasury, was to send the store of idle funds in the banks to an all time record high of $3,710,000,000.

The gold was sent here not only by hundreds of individual persons but also by foreign governments and their central banks.

Shipments in the week ended March 31 included $150,349,591 from England alone. Not all of this was English gold, however, because citizens of other European countries normally keep much of their wealth in London. When the wealth is transferred to this country, England, therefore, appears as the shipping country regardless of actual ownership of the metal.

Other shipments included $21,622,085 from Belgium, $8,735,952 from the Netherlands, $4,058,227 from Switzerland, $2,862,712 from India, $2,109,097 from Colombia, and $904,137 from Mexico.

France has been conspicuously absent from the list of shippers in recent weeks, and French officials have asserted that France has been gaining rather than losing gold since the Munich pact.

The week's silver imports totaled $2,477,463, including $1,015,164 from England, and $463,770 from Mexico.

Exports were $20,132 of gold and $290,863 of silver.

Listed Bond Values Up $1,080,461,025

NEW YORK (AP)—The market value of all bonds listed on the New York Stock exchange increased $1,080,461,025 during March, the exchange reported today.

The increase, the stock exchange explained, was due largely to the addition to the trading list of new U. S. Government obligations, which are currently selling substantially above par. The increase coincided with a slice of over half a billion dollars off the market value of all stocks listed in the exchange during the same period, and was in a period when most corporate bonds lost ground.

A total of 1,390 bond issues had a par value of $52,670,126,973, market value of $48,351,945,186 and average price per $1,000 bond of $918 on March 31.

A month earlier 1,389 issues had an aggregate par value of $51,465,947,808, market value of $47,271,484,161 and average price of $918.50.

Bank Finds Upturn In Business Profits

NEW YORK (AP)—Net profits of 333 industrial and mercantile companies, representing a broad cross-section of industry, in the final three months of 1938 increased 7½ per cent over the comparable 1937 period and made the sharpest fourth quarter profit gain since 1928, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York said in its monthly business survey.

The increase, it noted, covered chiefly companies producing durable goods. Automotive profits, the bank added, in the fourth quarter approximately quadrupled the industry's low earnings in the first nine months of the year.

Simmons Co. Head Reports Earnings Holding Steady

NEW YORK (AP)—Grant G. Simmons, President of Simmons Co., told stockholders at the annual meeting that first quarter earnings were about equal to those in the first three months of 1938 despite considerable improvement in sales.

"The most severe competition in the history of the company," Mr. Simmons declared, "combined with low prices and increased advertising expenditures to offset the sales improvement."

Mr. Simmons added he believed improvement in the European situation would "dispel fears now interfering with business and permit normal turnover of goods."

Simmons Co. manufactures household equipment in plants throughout the country.

U. K. Seen Facing Living Standards' Or Exports' Drop

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—If the standard of living in Britain is to continue to rise means will have to be found to prevent this from increasing the cost of industrial production.

The Westminster Bank, one of Britain's "big five" banking institutions, emphasizes this in the current issue of its monthly review. The Bank bases its argument upon two facts. One is that Britain's export trade has been falling seriously—it was last year less than 75 per cent of its value in 1929. The other is that the districts in Britain worst affected by unemployment are those where the main trades dependent upon exports are carried on.

So serious has the situation become, largely owing to what have become disproportionately high costs of production, that the Bank holds very drastic action may be necessary. Britain may even be faced, the Bank says, with "a choice between trying to continue the improvement in the standard of living on the one hand, and stimulating the export trades and reducing unemployment on the other."

In particular it adds, "We have to consider whether we can afford any further shortening of working hours, for example, or whether indeed the tendency will not have to be reversed."

Monetary expansion as a means of dealing with the situation is not mentioned by the Bank, which apparently regards such an expedient as inadmissible.

It thinks, however, that the time is opportune for the British Government and also for trade organizations to take an increasing part in giving assistance to United Kingdom exports. "The most hopeful factor," it says, "is that such help is forthcoming today as it has never been before, and that it is already bringing results."

March Financing In Canada Hits Five-Year Peak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—New Canadian bond financing, exclusive of Dominion Treasury bills, reached a total of $30,455,424 in March, the highest volume for that month in any of the past five years, according to figures compiled by Wood, Gundy & Co., Ltd.

All financing was for new money and consisted principally of an issue of $30,000,000 Province of Quebec 2½ per cent, 3¼ per cent and 3½ per cent sinking fund debentures. For the same month last year, new financing totaled $2,865,133 and in 1937 amounted to $22,500,445. In March of each year Treasury bills amounting to $50,000,000 were issued for refunding purposes.

For the first three months of this year new Canadian bond financing totaled $110,115,424, excluding $155,000,000 of Treasury bills, of which $66,800,000 was for refunding and $43,315,424 for new money. This total compares with $133,016,254 for the same period in 1938 and $190,211,637 in 1937.

Corporate financing for the first three months of this year amounted to $70,596,000, of which $67,435,000 was for refunding and $3,161,000 for new money. Total corporate financing for the same period last year was $5,010,000 and in 1937, $57,471,300.

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In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts
Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.
BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Home Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Apr. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr. 19
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20
Medford Savings Bank	May 1
Somerville Savings Bank	May 1

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Curb

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	11:50
200	Aero Sup Mfg B	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛
z300	Aineworth	6	6	6
100	Ari Investors	1½	1½	1½
40	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	80	80	80
10	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	73½	73½	73½
100	Alum Co Am	97	97	97
200	Alum Goods (.20g)	15	15	15
100	Alum Ltd (1⅛a)	109	107	107
600	Am Airlines	18⅝	17¾	17¾
900	Am Box Board	6	6	6
200	Am Centrifugal	1	1	1
100	Am Cit P&LB	1½	1½	1½
1300	Am Cyan B (.60)	20	19½	19⅝
500	Am Gas&El (1.60)	31¾	31⅛	31⅜
100	Am Gen	3½	3½	3½
300	Am Light&T (1.20)	13⅞	13½	13½
300	Am Lt&T pf (1½)	26½	26	26
75	Am Mfg	9⅝	9½	9½
2000	Am Maracaibo	¾	¾	¾
600	Am Republics	6½	6½	6½
2000	Am Superpow	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Am Superpow pf	15	15	15
100	Anch Post F	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Apex Elec Mfg	11½	11½	11½
400	Ark Nat Gas	2	2	2
1000	Ark Nat Gas A	2	2	2
200	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	4¼	4¼	4¼
400	Asso G&El A	¾	¾	¾
200	Atl Cst Fish	23¾	23¾	23¾
30	Atl Cst Line Co (1e)	18¼	17	17
700	Atlas Corp war	¾	¾	¾
400	Austin Silver M	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Automat Prod	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
1000	Aviation & Tran	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Babcock & Wil	16½	16½	16½
150	Bald Loco pf (2.10)	17¼	16½	16⅜
900	Baldwin Loco war	4½	4½	4½
400	Barium Sta Stl	⅝	⅝	⅝
300	Bath Iron Wks	5	4⅞	4⅞
500	Beech Airc	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝
100	Bell Airc	22	22	22
300	Bellanca Airc	6¾	6⅝	6¾
100	Berk & Gay Furn	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Berk & Gay F war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Berk & Gay F war	9½	9	9
100	Blue Ridge	1	1	1
100	Blumenthal (S)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Bourjois	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
300	Bowm-Bilt H	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Bowm-Bilt H 2pf	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Braz Tr L&P	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
500	Breeze Corp	6½	6½	6½
200	Brewst Aero (.10g)	8¼	8	8¼
100	Brill pf	22	22	22
50	Brown Co pf	9½	9½	9½
100	Brown F&W (.10g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	Brown Rubber	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
100	Bruce (EL)	10	10	10
400	Buf N&EP pf (1.60)	20	20	20
100	Cab El Prod vtc	¾	¾	¾
100	Can Marconi	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Carib Syn	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Carnation (1)	27½	27½	27½
100	Carnegie Met	⅞	⅞	⅞
700	Carrier Corp	11⅜	10⅝	10⅝
100	Catalin Am	2¾	2¾	2¾
50	Celanese ptc pf (7a)	80	80	80
100	Cen & SW Ut	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Cen St El 6% pf	3	3	3
200	Centrif Pipe (.40)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
400	Chi Flex Shaft (5a)	64⅞	64¾	64¾
25	Childs pf	36	36	36
400	Cities Service	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1000	Cit Svc pf	52	50½	50½
20	Cit Svc pf BB	47	47	47
400	City Auto Stpg	4½	4½	4½
50	Claude Neon Lts	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	Cleve Track	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200	Club Al Uten	2½	2½	2½
300	Colon Develop	2¼	2¼	2¼
600	Colo Fuel & I war	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Colts P F Arms (2)	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞
1200	Colum O&G (.15e)	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝
25	Comm Pw & Lt 1pf	26	26	26
500	Compo Sh M vtc (1)	14⅛	14	14
100	Cons Biscuit (.15g)	5	5	5
2900	ConsCopperMin (15g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
360	ConsG&ElBalpfA(5)	113¾	113¾	113½
800	Cons Stl Corp	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
100	Cont Roll & Stl	5	5	5
600	Cooper-Bess	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛
200	Cosden Petro pf	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
500	Creole Pet (½a)	19⅛	18⅝	18⅝
1000	Crocker-Wh El M	4⅜	4½	4⅜
100	Crown Drug	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Cuban Tob	2¾	2¾	2¾
50	Cuneo Press (3a)	47⅝	47⅜	47⅜
100	Darby Pet (½)	5	5	5
25	BBetro Ed $6 pf (6)	93¼	93¼	93¼
5	Michigan G&O	1	1	1
100	Mid St Pet B vtc (.10g)	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Minn Min & M (1ag)	43½	42	42
30	Miss iv P pf (6)	115	115	115
100	Molybdenum	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Monarch Tool (.35g)	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
400	Monogram Pict	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
100	Monroe Ward A (7)	159	159	159
500	Mount City Cop	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	Mount Prod (.60)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
200	Murray Oh Mfg	7¾	7⅝	7⅝
400	Mus P Ring (.35g)	10⅛	10⅛	10¼
100	Nat P&L pf (6)	71	71	71
100	Nat Rub Mch	3¼	3	3
100	Nat Sug Ref (1½g)	10¾	10¾	10¾
100	Nat Tun & Mines	1½	1½	1½
100	Nat Un Rad	⅞	⅞	⅞
50	NE P A 6% pf	5	57½	57½
350	NJ Zinc (1½g)	48	46¾	46¾
50	NY&Hon Ros	25½	25½	25½
100	NY Merchand (.60)	7½	7½	7½
60	NY P&L 7% pf (7)	109¼	109	109
20	NY Wat Svc pf	17	16	16
3500	Niag Hud Pow	6	5⅞	6
75	Niag Hud 1pf (5)	79½	79	79
200	Niag Sh Md B	4	4	4
203	Niles-Bem-P (1½g)	44	42½	44
100	Nipissing Mns	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
400	Noma Elec	4⅜	4½	4½
300	Nor Am L&P	1	1	1
300	Nor Am Ray A	15	15	15
300	Nor Am Ray B	15	15	15
400	Nor Sta Pw A	7	7	7
200	Novadel-Ag (2)	26	26	26
75	Ohio Ed pf (6)	98¾	97½	97½
20	Ohio Pub Svc 6% pf	97	97	97
30	Ohio Pow pf (6)	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
400	Okla Nat Gas (1½g)	10	9	9
500	Oldetyme Dist	1⅝	1½	1½
400	Pac G&E 6pf (1½)	32½	32⅜	32⅜
250	Pac G&E5½pf (1⅜)	29⅝	29⅜	29⅜
100	Pac Light pf (6)	103⅝	103¼	103¼
4200	Pantepec Oil Ven	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
50	Penin Tel (.90)	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
500	Pennroad	1½	1½	1½
100	Pa-Cent Airl	5½	5½	5½
100	Pharis T&R (.30g)	7¼	7	7
400	Phillips Pkg	2¾	2⅝	2¾
400	Phoenix Sec	3⅜	3¼	3¼
250	Phoen Sec pf	18⅞	18½	18½
300	Pierce Govern (.15g)	10¼	10	10⅛
200	Pioneer Gold (.40)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
600	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	6¼	6	6
70	Pitts & Lake E	50¼	50	50
100	Pitts Forg	7	7	7
400	Pitts Pl Gl	93½	90	90
400	Potrero Sugar	3⅛	3	3
200	Pleas Val Wine	1	1	1
100	Pratt & Lam	18¼	18¼	18¼
100	Prosperity Co B	3	3	3
50	Prud Invest pf	98	98	98
10	U P S 7% pf	104½	104½	104½
50	Pug Sd P & L $5 pf	42½	41½	41½
70	Pug Sd P & L $6 pf	17¾	17⅛	17¾
150	Raym Cone	13¾	13¼	13¼
150	Raym Cone pf	37	35¾	35¾
100	Red Bank Oil	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Reed Roll Bit	26	26	26
500	Richmond Rad	2	2	2
300	Rome Cable	9½	9¼	9¼
300	Root Pet	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Royal Type	46	46	46
100	Russeks F Ave	4	4	4
600	Rustless I & S	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛
100	Ryan Cons Pet	2½	2½	2½
2100	St. Regis Pap	2⅛	2	2
100	Samson Unit	1	1	1
100	Scovil Mfg (.15g)	20	20	20
200	Scullin Stl war	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	Segal Lock & H	½	½	½
300	Seiberling Rub	6¼	6⅛	6⅛
100	Selected Ind cv	5	5	5
600	Seversky Airc	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
500	Shattuck-Denn (½g)	5⅞	5½	5⅝
100	Silex (1a)	10½	10½	10½
30	Singer Mfg (6a)	171	171	171
100	Solar Mfg	2	2	2
700	Sonotone	1½	1½	1½
100	Soss Mfg (1½g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	So Penn Oil (1½)	29	29	29
100	So Cal Ed pf (1⅝a)	42½	41½	42½
400	Stand C&S (1.60)	15⅝	14¾	14¾
100	Stand C&S pf (1.60)	20	20	20
100	Stand Dredg	1½	1½	1½
100	St Oil Ky (1)	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
500	St Oil Neb	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	St Pow&Lt	¾	¾	¾
400	Stand Stl Sprg	1¼	17⅜	17⅜
100	Sterchi Br Strs	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Sterl Alum Pr	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Sterling Brew	2½	2½	2½
700	Sterling Inc (.20)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
25	Stetson (JB)	5½	5½	5½
400	Strook & Co	8¼	8⅛	8⅛
200	Sullivan Mach	6½	6½	6½
1500	Sunray Oil (.05g)	2	2	2
400	Taggart	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Tampa El (2.24)	31	31	31
300	Technicolor	15¼	15⅛	15¼
100	Texon Oil & L	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
350	Todd Shipyds	65	64	64
100	Tonopah Min	¾	¾	¾
500	Trans-Lux	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
100	Transwest Oil	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Tri-Cont war	½	½	½
500	Tubize Chat	8	7½	7½
100	Union Invest	⅞	27⅛	27⅛
300	Union Prem FS (1)	13¼	13⅛	13⅛
900	Unit-Cig-Wh Strs	¼	¾	¼
1000	Unit Gas	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Unit Gas pf (12¾k)	74	74	74
3200	Unit Lt&Pow A	1¾	1¾	1¾
500	Unit Lt&Pow B	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
800	Unit Lt&P pf	21⅛	20⅜	20⅜
125	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	74	74	74
50	U S Foil B	3½	3⅜	3⅜
50	U S Plas Cd (2a)	32½	32½	32½
50	US Plywd cv pf (1½)	22½	22½	22½
20	U S Strs 1pf	5	5	5
100	Unit Verde Ext	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
900	Unit Wall Pap	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Univ Cons vtc	3¼	3	3
1000	Util Power & Lt	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	VanNorm MT (.40g)	20	20	20
400	Waco Airc	4¾	4¼	4¼
1000	Walker Min	1	1	1
700	Wentworth Mfg (.10g)	2½	2⅜	2⅜
50	West Tab & Sta	10½	10½	10½
30	West Md 1pf	36	34	36
100	Williams (RC)	5	5	5
200	Wolverine Tube	5	5	5
900	Wright Harg (.40a)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
300	Yukon Pac M	1	1	1

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
3 Ala Pow 5s '51	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
4 Ala Pow 5s '68	98⅜	98	98
20 Ala Pw 4½s '57	92½	91	91
3 Ala Pow 5s '56	102	102	102
2 Am G&E 5s 2028	108½	108⅛	108⅛
6 Am P&L 4s 2016	85	85	85
2 Appal El Pw 4½s '48	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Apnal El Pw 5s 2024A	120	120	120
31 Ark P&L 5s '56	103¾	103¼	103¼
4 As Elec 4½s '53	49	48¾	48¾
4 As G&E 5s '50	40	39½	39½
4 As G&E 5½s '77	44	44	44
1 As G&E 5½s '77	36½	36½	36½
2 As G&E 4½s '47	35	35	35
10 As G&E 4½s '49	33½	31	31
1 Atl Gas Lt 4½s '55	103½	103½	103½
5 Balt Pub Ut 5s '50	90¼	90½	90⅛
10 Bell T Can 5s '57B	122½	122	122
6 Birm El 4½s '68	93¾	93½	93½
1 Can Nor P 5 '53	104¾	104¾	104¾
22 Caro P&L 5s '56	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
2 Cedar Rap Mf 5s '50	102½	102½	102½
1 Cen Oh L&P 5s '50	102½	102½	102½
4 Cen P&L 5s '56	99½	99¼	99¼
22 Cen St El 5½s '54	36	35½	35½
1 Cen St El 5s '48	36	36	36
1 Cen St P&L 5½s '53	61½	60¾	60¾
2 Chi&IlMid 4½s '56	101¼	101	101
1 Cin St Ry 5½s '52	71	71	71
1 Cin St Ry 6s '55B	81¾	81¾	81¾
5 Cities Ser 5s '69	69	68¼	68¼
5 Cities Ser 5s '58	68	68	68
30 Cities Ser 5s '50	69⅜	68½	68½
10 Cit S P & L 5½s '49	78	77¼	77¼
7 Cit S2Pow 5½s '52	79	77	77
3 Commun P&L 5s '57	75	74¾	74¾
9 Con Gas Ut 6s '43 st	60½	60	60
2 Cont G&E 5s '58 A	84	82	82
3 Cudahy Packs 3¾s '55	94¾	94¾	94¾
1 Denver G&E 5s '49	106½	106½	106½
2 Det Int Br 6½s '52	6	6	6
8 East G&F 4s '56 A	59⅛	59	59
2 Elec P&L 5s 2030	69½	69½	69½
7 Fed Water S½s '54	84	84	84
11 Fla P&L 5s '54	93½	93¼	93¼
1 Gary E&G 5s '44 st	97¾	97¾	97¾
3 Gatin P 5s '56	104	104	104
1 Gen Pub S 5s '53	91½	91½	91½
18 Gen Pub Ut 6½s '56	81¾	78	78
2 Gen Pub Ut 5s '43 A	89¾	89¾	89¾
20 Geo Pow 5s '67	100⅛	99⅝	99⅝
1 Glen Ald Coal 4s '65	67	67	67
7 Heller (W) & Co 4s '46	100	99¾	99¾
4 Ill Pow & L 5s '56 C	95½	95½	95½
2 Ill Pow & L 5½s '57	86½	86½	86½
1 Ill Pow & L 6s '53	102½	102½	102½
2 Ill Pow & L 5½s '54 B	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 Ind & Mich 5s '55	104	104	104
1 Ind El 6s '47	98	98	98
2 Ind El 6½s '53 B	101	101	101
1 Ind Hyd El 5s '58	89	89	89
2 Indnapls Gas 5s '52	68	68	68
1 Inters Pow 6s '52	42	42	42
2 Inters Pow 5s '57	58½	57	57
2 Interstate Pr Sys 5s '56D	87½	87½	87½
6 Ia Pub Sve 5s '57	104	104	104
1 It Sup Pw 6s '63 A	35	35	35
2 Jacksonv Gas 5s '42 st	44	44	44
1 Jer CenP&L4½s '51 C	106½	106½	106½
6 Jer Cen P&L 5s '47B	105½	105½	105½
3 Ky Util 6½s 48 D	102	102	102
16 Ky Util 5s '69I	91½	89	90
12 Ky Util 5s '51 H	92½	90½	90½
4 Lehigh PS 6s 2026A	109	108¾	108¾
1 Mass Gas 4½s '42	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
3 Lou P&L 5s '57	106⅞	106⅝	106⅝
1 Memph P&L 5s '48	100	100	100
1 Metro Ed 4s '65 G	110	110	110
2 Midland Val 5s '43	63	62½	62½
3 Milw G Lt 4½s '67	97½	97½	97½
12 Miss P&L Co 5s '57	96¼	96	96
1 Nat P&L 6s 2026 A	100	100	100
4 Nat P&L 5s 2030 B	95¼	95⅛	95⅛
6 Nat Pub S 5s '78 ct	35	35	35
2 Nebr Pw 6s A 2022	120	119	119
2 Nejame Bro 6s '48	100¾	100¾	100¾
10 Nevada Cal E 5s '56	79⅜	79½	79½
1 NE G&E 5s '50	66	63	63
5 NE G&E 5s '47	66	64	64
1 NE Pow 5½s '54	91¼	91¼	91¼
6 NE Pow 5s '48	88½	88	88
3 NO P S 6s '49 A	91	90¼	90¼
7 NY St E&G 4½s '80	101	100¾	100¾
1 Nor Am L&P 5½s '56	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛
1 Nor West PS 5s '57	97	97	97
1 Ogden Gas 5s '45	109	109	109
16 Okla Nat Gas 5s '46	100	99¼	99¼
9 Okla Nat Gas4½s'51A	105½	105½	105½
5 Okla P&Wat 5s '48	95¾	95¾	95¾
21 Pac P&L 5s '55	82	81¼	81¼
8 Pen Cen P&L 4½s '77	94	92¾	92¾
1 Pen El 4s '71F	99	99	99
5 Pen Wat&P 5s '40	103½	103⅛	103⅛
1 Pen W&P 4½s '68B	106⅜	106⅝	106⅜
3 Portland G&C 5s '40	70	69½	69½
7 Pub Sv Okla 4½s '66A	107¼	107	107
8 Pug Sd Pr 6½s '49	83¾	83¼	83¼
1 Pug St P&L 5s '50C	79	79	79
1 Pug SoP&L4½s50D	77¼	77¼	77¼
2 Safe Har W 4½s '79	108½	108½	108½
1 Scripps 5½s '43	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
1 Shaw W&P 4½s68B	102	102	102
1 Sou Ind Gas 4½s '56	77	77	77
11 S E P&L 6s 2025A	99¾	99½	99½
2 So Cal Ed 3¾s '45	104	104	104
2 So Cal Ed 3¾s '60	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
6 So Cal Ed 4s '60	111½	111½	111½
5 So Cnty G Cal 4½s '68	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 So West L&P 5s '57 A	102	102	102
2 Stand G&E 6s '48 st	56	56	56
18 Stand G&E 6s '51	57	56	56
1 Stand G&E 6s '57	57½	57½	57½
2 Stand G&E 6s '66	57⅜	57¼	57¼
8 Stand P&L 6s '57	58	58	58
1 Starrett Corp 5s '50	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛
6 Tenn El P 5s '56	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Tex Elec 5s '56	98¼	98¼	98¼
8 Tex P&L 5s '56	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Twin CRT 5½s '52A	56½	56	56
1 Ulen&Co 6s '50 4th st	33	33	33
1 Unit L&P 6s '75	69	69	69
1 Unit Lt&Pow 5½s '59	106	106	106
7 Unit L&Ry 5½s'52	80½	80½	80½
1 Unit L&Ry 6s '52A	114¼	114¼	114¼
2 Utah P&L 4½s '44	92	91	91
3 Virg PS 6s '46	93½	93½	93½
3 Virg PS 5½s '46A	92	90¼	90¼
2 Virg PS 5s '50B	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
5 Waldorf-Ast 5s '54	22½	22½	22½
3 W Tex Ut 5s '57A	99⅞	99	99
10 Wisc P&L 4s '66A	103⅜	103¼	103¼
4 Yadkin Riv P 5s'41	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞

Foreign Bonds

2	Danish Con 5½s'55	91½	91½	91½
1	Isarco Hyd El 7s '53	43	43	43
4	Santa Fe Arg 4s'45 st	50	49	49
2	Terni Elec 6½s'53	40	40	40

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approval by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (e) Paid this year. (f) Payable in stocks. (g) Paid in 1937. (h) Cash or stock. (k) Accumulated dividend paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (vw) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

World Gold Output Lower

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Bureau of Metal Statistics reported world gold production in February, exclusive of Russia, totaled 2,873,000 ounces, compared with 2,727,000 in January.

$200,000,000 Spent By South Making Paper From Pines

SAVANNAH, Ga., (AP)—The South already has invested an estimated $200,000,000 in developing its newest industry—making paper from pines.

More than $27,000,000 was spent in paper and pulp mill construction last year, D. G. Moon, consulting engineer here said, "and $21,000,000 more will be spent in 1939. Approximately $100,000,000 has been spent since 1935."

Mr. Moon, who is managing director of the first annual Southern Paper Festival here April 16-19, said experimental work is now underway with hardwoods and gums to supplement pine in the making of newsprint and other forms of white paper.

"Consumption of paper is increasing annually at the rate of 1,000 tons daily," Mr. Moon said, "and this country is still importing a large percentage of its paper.

"But in the South we have 125 million acres of forest land. . . . "The normal growth of this area would produce 40 million cords annually, enough to produce 25 million tons of pulp annually or twice the present pulp demand of all grades in the United States."

Mr. Moon described packaging as one of the new uses of paper. "Paper packages," he said, "will supplant wood, metal and cloth containers in many cases."

One of the reasons for gravitation of the paper industry to the South is the natural supply of raw materials in fast-growing forest lands, Mr. Moon said.

"A plant is now under construction at Fernandina, Fla., which will make pulp for rayon manufacture from pine. Thus it will be possible for milady to wear a frock of rayon taken from the pine trees growing in the abundant forests of the South.

"Newsprint will soon be a commercial actuality from pine. The Southland Paper Mills are under construction at Lufkin, Texas. By fall this mill is expected to be in commercial production, with a 150-ton daily capacity. The groundwork and laboratory research necessary for this mill to turn out newsprint was accomplished at Savannah.

"There are other valuable by-products of pine pulp—resins, fats and oils. The fats can be reduced to edible fats in commercial quantities, so that in the future the breakfast eggs might well be cooked in pine butter.

"Imitation leather is another process and result of the by-products."

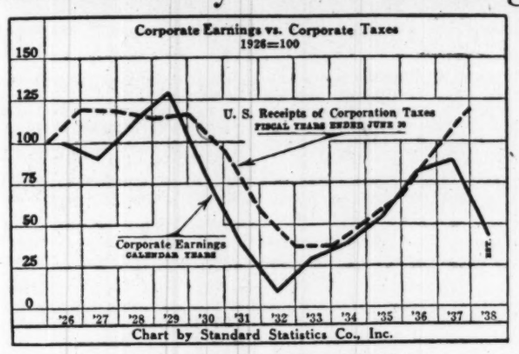
Ward's March Sales Largest in History

CHICAGO (AP) — Montgomery Ward & Company reported that March sales totaled $35,729,869, the largest amount for the month in the company's history.

The total was $4,932,993 or 16.02 per cent greater than March, 1938 sales of $30,796,876, and topped the March, 1937 figure, which was the previous March peak, by $798,701.

Sales for the first two months of the company's fiscal year, Feb. 1 to March 31, totaled $60,693,976 and were $8,132,595 or 15.47 per cent more than sales for the corresponding 1938 period.

Corporations' Income Taxes Considerably Above Earnings



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Corporation income taxes have been running even with or considerably ahead of corporation earnings for almost a decade, in relation to their parity as of 1926. The current discrepancy is particularly striking in that incomes for 1938 were under 50 per cent of 1926 while income taxes in the year ended June 30, 1938, were nearly 25 per cent above the 1926 figure.

Livestock Prices Advance Due To Lower Receipts

Weekly Livestock Market Review

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Finishers and producers of livestock answered last week's price slash with abridged marketings during the current period, as a result of which substantial upturns were recorded on all species. Beef steers gained 25-40c at Chicago, while hogs advanced 5-20c and fat lambs scored a 40-50c upturn. However, the upswing had many aspects of a forced condition and movement all through the list was rather sluggish at the revised level.

Strictly choice and prime steers were a negligible quantity in the steer run at Chicago and were entirely absent at some other points. While individual sales of prime steers were uncovered at $13.75 on the Chicago market, best load lots stopped at $13.15, followed by $13, and relatively little above $12. Bulk sales were at $9-11.50.

Heifers and cows finished strong to 25c higher, bulls a trifle up, while vealers headed downward. While measurably higher prices were enforced on beef steers and most she stock, reception by the buying side was often under protest, a situation which made for slow moving markets.

Late in the period most good and choice 160-270 lb. hogs brought $7.15-7.50 at Chicago, with 280-350 lb butchers at $6.85-7.15. Prices strengthened mildly at interior Iowa and southern Minnesota concentration points under the influence of 20 per cent reduction in receipts. In per cent reduction in receipts.

Advancing lamb prices were also attributable in most part to depleted supplies. Chicago had a top of $9.75 on wooled lambs early in the week, but finished with an outside peak of $10.10, equal to the recent high time. Most of the week's crop of wooled lambs sold at $9.50-$10, clipped lambs $8.-8.60. Chicago had a few native springers at $10-14.

War and Improved Crop Outlook Push Wheat Price Down

Weekly Grain Review

CHICAGO, April 8 (AP)—Unusual Pacific Ocean traffic in wheat and flour bound for war torn China is diverting some Australian grain that normally might be pressed upon European markets and stimulating exports from the U. S. Pacific Northwest, trade statistics showed today.

Competent international exporters estimated that in the past month China has taken approximately 5,000,000 bushels of wheat, mostly from Australia. The Pacific Northwest has had a good share of the Oriental market due largely to efforts of the Government in subsidizing wheat and flour exports.

Existence of the big Chinese market is partly the result of low prices and Sino-Japanese hostilities, reports indicated. An embargo on rice shipments to Northern China has diminished stocks of rice in the Shanghai district and in the north where demand for overseas wheat and flour is originating.

Pacific Coast wheat dealers have had an active trade and mills have made substantial sales, with operations at times running the best in several seasons. To meet Australian competition, the Government has raised the export subsidy on four from time to time. Some wheat and flour also has been sold elsewhere along the Pacific, principally to the Philippines, Vladivostok and some South American ports.

The effect of this activity on domestic prices in the Middle Western wheat belt comes indirectly, traders said, through statistical chang

Norway: Climatic Changes Topic of Special Observations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO, Norway — Agriculturists, gardeners, and foresters here are asking: Is a change occurring in the climate of Norway? It is an important question, for agriculture here is planned some years ahead and recent indications would seem to point to warmer days.

As a result of pressure by farmers, Norway's natural scientists are to make special observations this year to find out how changes in climate affect the margin of cultivable land, and other questions.

According to observations made by meteorologists during the last 50 years, the average temperature has risen by 0.6° centigrade. This average has been calculated as the average for each of these 50 years so that there may have been years with a higher or with a lower average.

Future Trends

It may not seem much of a rise, but as gardening, agriculture and forestry are being studied more and more systematically the question of future trends is important. Besides even small considerations can have a great effect in agriculture.

In Kvikne, a mountain valley between Tynset and Dovre, rye and oats were cultivated in small patches as long as the forest grew quietly on the surrounding mountain slopes. When the stately tree trunks began to be used as masts for sailing vessels, the climate changed and the corn could no longer be cultivated. This happened, of course, long ago when sailing vessels were still in general use. The opposite is the case at present. The forests are growing again and so is the corn.

Trees also grow on the mountain slopes higher up than they did some 10 years ago.

Temperature Rise

According to information received from the Norwegian Forest Society the rise in temperature has been observed chiefly during the autumn and winter months, and can therefore be of no real interest in this respect. The meteorologists have, however, promised to make special observations this spring and summer so that they may be of greater assistance to gardeners, agriculturists and foresters.

In Finmarken, extreme north of Norway, potatoes, barley, oats and rye have been successfully cultivated during the last 10 or 15 years. But as the Norwegian Forest Society declares this may be due to a short cycle of warmer weather in these regions, and not be of any real duration.

Be that as it may, there is great activity in Norway with regard to cultivation at heights previously believed unsuitable for any practical cultivation.

Forces Gather for Battle On Amending of Wagner Act

(Continued from Page 1)

companies guilty of unfair labor practices. In each, the Court ruled that there was "insufficient evidence." It restricted the Board's authority and, incidentally, ruled that participation in a sit-down strike is so serious as to lose participants all rights under the terms of the Act.

Court Decisions Important

The Supreme Court's decisions will play a part in the big debate. They are apt to be a double-edged weapon. Opponents of the Labor Board argue that the body is repudiated. Supporters of the Board argue that the Court is re-defining ambiguous features of the Act according to traditional practice, obviating the necessity of legislative changes. Both these arguments savor slightly of the sophist and avoid the real question of whether Congress leaned too far in labor's direction when it passed an Act admittedly designed to protect one group of people (workers) against acts of another group (employers). In this sense the Act is certainly one-sided, as many Acts are, and the question is one of degree rather than fact.

Already the CIO and Nonpartisan League have issued detailed brochures opposing Wagner Act changes while the National Manufacturers Association has got out a similar leaflet on the other side. The middle position of the A. F. of L. is more complex.

"We are determined to protect and preserve the National Labor Relations Act," wrote William Green, A. F. of L. President, last week, adding that the Board "has struck blow after blow" at the Federation, causing it to seek modifications. In large part, the Federation's ire grows from the Law's provision giving the Board discretion to decide whether a craft or an industrial union is the appropriate bargaining agency to represent a given group of workers.

Would End Discretionary Power

The Federation would end this discretion, throwing the situation back to a straight-out tussle between the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. without Federal interference.

The Board denies charges that it has favored C. I. O. in such disputes and Chairman Madden, in an open letter to Senator Burke Jan. 7, said that in 60 cases involving inter-union disputes, 29 had been decided for the Federation, only 23 for the C. I. O., seven were compromised, and one dismissed.

The Federation would also amend the Act to end the Board's authority to set aside union contracts. This involves instances in general where employers have signed up with the Federation to avoid dealing with the more militant C. I. O., in some of which cases the Board has charged that a majority of workers did not approve or that some other unfair labor practice on the part of the employer was involved.

The debate will canvass the Board's own record. As though in preparation the Board has issued a summary of three and a half years' work, down to March 1, in which it has handled 20,192 cases, involving 4,577,303 workers, with 16,018 cases disposed of and 4,174 pending. The Board says that 2,057 of its completed cases involved strikes affecting 356,264 workers, and that it averted 679 threatened strikes involving 173,088 workers.

Eliminating State Tariffs

(Continued from Page 1)

of many heights and widths and shapes that have been built up on state boundaries, and conference delegates here have turned up their sleeves and gone at the problem with determination. Governors, legislators, federal officials, and independent experts in the various fields covered are dodging about between committee meetings and round-tables.

Fred I. Kent, chairman of the Commerce and Marine Commission of the American Bankers Association, suggested that important steps will be to set up a sound method to control unfairness between states, and to actively advocate to the legislative bodies of each state that existing trade barriers be removed, that no new ones be raised, and that in the future the relationship between the states follow the plan decided upon by the Council of State Governments.

President Roosevelt, in a message to Gov. Robert L. Cochran, of Nebraska, General Chairman of the conference, noted that "interstate trade barriers have arisen in many instances from the same causes that resulted in mounting tariff walls between nations—accountable for so much of the world's unrest in recent years."

Stated by Jackson

The Federal Government's determination to do all in its power to break down the restrictive trade walls that have been thrown up between the States in recent years was strongly and clearly stated by Robert H. Jackson, Solicitor General of the United States.

While many of the delegates, including Governors and Legislators from more than 35 states, felt that Mr. Jackson's comment gave insufficient recognition to the fact that the States themselves already have hereby undertaken to solve the problem collectively, without coercion, it was agreed that the considerations would profit from his direct enunciation of the position of the administration.

"A Federal administration aware of its responsibilities," said Mr. Jackson, after outlining the growth of the trade barriers and their danger to national unity, "will never lightly throw Federal authority and prestige into conflict with the deliberately adopted policy of any State. But with all the respect due one public authority to another, the Federal authority must and will uphold the Constitutional mandate that commerce among these United States be free. We will continue to support private litigants and to take direct action in the courts where necessary, wherever and whenever a predatory parochialism or a local parasitic interest tries to flourish by obstructing the general commerce among the States."

The responsibility of removing the barriers which obstruct and paralyze commerce among the states, he said, has been recognized to rest upon the Federal Government in decisions written for the Supreme Court from those of John Marshall to the latest by Justice Frankfurter.

Keynote Address

Gov. Lloyd C. Stark of Missouri, in his keynote address, made a statement that epitomizes the attitude of the delegates, in fact, of most everyone outside of Administration service who is concerned with the subject.

"I am particularly glad," he said, "that the impetus for this campaign is coming from the representatives of the State governments themselves. It should be a good and sufficient answer to those critics who cry that the States have ceased to function as full-fledged governmental units, that they have shifted their responsibilities onto the Federal Government at Washington."

While the conference delegates are able, sincere, open-minded and co-operative, the effectiveness of the movement depends solely on reason and on individual voluntary action, based on unofficial agreement. It is in the event of the failure of such effective voluntary state action that Mr. Jackson should push his Federal campaign for correction, it is held here. The delegates, however, and such experts as Frank Bane, Executive Director of the Council of State Governments, which is sponsoring the conference, Dr. F. E. Melder of Clark University and Gov. Robert L. Cochran of Nebraska, chairman of the conference, believe that the turning point has come, and that the work here is bound to bear fruit.

Dual Government Success in U. S.

The ABC of the USA

Sixth of 12 miniature essays offered by the National League of Women Voters as its contribution to strengthening the democratic system. This article is entitled "Our Dual Nature."

We all think and speak often enough of the U. S. A. but do we pause often enough to appreciate the fact that it means UNITED States of America? We are a group of 48 states, each with a strong state government of its own but united under a common central government. This makes us different from some other democracies. Our democracy may be said to have a dual nature because each of our citizens has two governments—the state and the national.

In order to win support for the Constitution, this arrangement—called the federal system—was agreed upon as a compromise between those who wanted a strong central government and those who did not want to take away any of the powers of the states.

However, the compromise possesses virtues of its own. A democracy must be run by consent of the people. But how difficult it is for 130,000,000 people to know just what their government is doing and why, when that government is hundreds or thousands of miles away! Yet if the people do not understand their government and if they are not interested in it, a democracy cannot be expected to prosper. Since we have state and local governments, it is possible to keep many government activities close to the people. This makes it easy for them to watch their government and learn about it.

Also in a country as large as ours management of the government's business, that is administration, is necessarily such a big and complicated affair that it is hard to do a good job when too much responsibility is centered in one place. Our state and local governments make it possible to avoid too much centralization of this kind. Another advantage of the federal system is that experiments may be made more easily in the states than on a nation-wide scale. When changes in the national government are considered, we can often benefit by experiences in the states, successful or unsuccessful.

The boundary line between state government and national government never has been fixed. We are fortunate that it has been possible to shift this boundary line from time to time as conditions have changed.

Maryland Wife Demands Salary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 8—An appeal has been made to the Legislature to pass a law providing for salaries for wives. It came to State Senator J. Wilmer Cronin in a letter from Mrs. Aimie P. Turner, of Baltimore, who wrote:

"Please introduce a bill before the Legislature closes that all men should pay their wives a salary. You would be surprised at the number of men who do not. Some wives never get a cent—not even clothes—but work very hard."

Senator Cronin said he was strongly sympathetic to the wives' viewpoint, but that the time for introduction of bills at this session expired a week ago.

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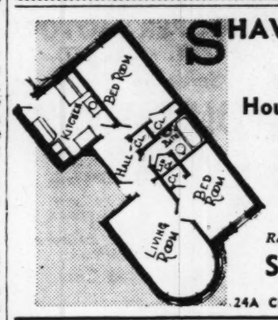

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BETHEL, CONN.—House, 8 rooms, newly decorated; oil furnace; 2 baths, garage; one acre; suitable tourists, dog raising or chickens; spring on property. Write Box L-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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All conveniences, 1st and Boehm Ave., Mt. Gretna, Pa., with 8 lots; also 4 other lots in Mt. Gretna. Inquire MRS. RHODA ROBERTS, 29 North Front Street, Steelton, Pa.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping, and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman. 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 3400

Movers—Packers Responsible service, WOOD BROS., 40 Water St., Arlington, Mass. Arl. 0210—0211

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, full or part time, completely equipped; outside light. Write Box W-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

NORTHFIELD, VERMONT—Modern country home in the hills; meals and board; Christian Scientists preferred. 3 Hill St.; tel. 122-2.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY S. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 12 Royal St., Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid 6766 or Center Newton 3074

PRINTING

FOR CHURCHES, business, practitioners, teachers; prices reasonable, good service. CALL PTO CO., 13 E. 16 St., N. Y. C. ALg. 4-6147

REAL ESTATE

An Old Homestead--For Sale
Formerly used as an Inn (14 rooms and garage). Modern improvements. Ten miles north of Concord, N. H., on Daniel Webster Highway. For particulars apply Box 452, Concord, N. H.

CASCO BAY, MAINE—7-room cottage suitable for camp; approximately $3000; fully furnished, glassed-in porch, 2 open fireplaces. Call ASPinwall 9271, Brookline, Mass.

COMING TO N. Y. THIS SUMMER?
Let us secure an apartment for you.
THE HOMING REALTY CO., N. Y. CITY
539 West 112th St. MO 2-0788

EAST LYME, CONN.—12 miles from Old Lyme, 5 miles New London, on Boston Post Road; Old Mill partially converted into picturesque home; overlooking trout stream and pond; about 200 feet from highway; suitable for tea room, artist studio, rest sanctuary, author's retreat; smaller 5-room cottage on property; fine opportunity for one with vision. For Sale. MADELINE McLAUGHLIN, Realtor, 231 State Street, New London, Conn.

FOR SALE
Charming Kentucky home; over hundred years old; 7 rooms; brick; modern conveniences; 6½ acres; 3 miles from Lexington. MRS. HUGH CAMPBELL, Route 1, Lexington, Kentucky.

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For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline Asp. 1504
455 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 5237

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26 and 32 Fenway—Attractive rooms and suites; meals optional; rates $5 per week and up. Mr. Alphin, KENmore 1574.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—2 adjoining rooms, 3rd floor, front; large room, 2d floor front; transient; permanent. Tel. COM. 9323.

BOSTON—Furnished inexpensive room in hotel apt. near church to business woman. Box F-9, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LIGHT, comfortable rooms near The Mother Church; prices reasonable. M. A. STILL, 30 St. Stephen St., Boston, Mass.

N. Y. C., 600 W. 157th (Apt. 67)—Large front, bed or studio, elevator; $7 weekly, $28 monthly; buses and subways.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., 1002 Harrison St., Frankford residential section—Furnished, business person; private family; breakfast optional; bus to Elevated. Jefferson 3369.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Studio bedroom, dressing room and bath; 20 minutes from downtown; pleasant surroundings. 1430 North Wayne St., Arlington, Va. Phone after 6, CHestnut 6804.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1821 Belmont Road, N. W. (Near 18 and Col. Rd.)—Attractive room for one or two. Adams 4574.

ROOMS WANTED

WOMAN desires room with private family in Westchester County or Long Island, within commuting distance N. Y. C. NORMA M. SCHUSTER, Room 20035, St. George Hotel, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

BARITONES! TENORS! BASSES!
Can easily learn to sing their own parts, thus bringing out richer harmonies in hymn singing. Tel. KEN. 3254. Box D-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WANTED—All instruments for orchestra; small training fee for public appearances. Apply ROBT. MALONE, Carnegie Hall, CO. 5-9739, N. Y. C.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-2503
9-10 A. M.—5-7 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ICE
CONSUMERS
ICE DELIVERY CO.
Phone 3-5246

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM
(Continued)

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Ph. 3-5164

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes.
WASHABLE WALLPAPER

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2016 Third Ave. Phone 3-4125

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM
TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HAND BAGS
of unmistakable quality

A B C Coke
"Alabama's Best Coke"
SMOKELESS FUEL CO.
Phone 5-1546

Butler R.E. & I. Co.
INC.
RENTALS—SALES
INSURANCE
412 NO. 21ST STREET 3-3278

Rogers Pet Clothes
Nationally Advertised in the Monitor
Sold by
HENRY PORTER INC
103 NORTH 20TH STREET

GOODYEAR SHOE HOSPITAL
REPAIRING
PHONE 7-9153 418 NORTH 20TH STREET

UTOPIA
BOB JOYCE
Pressing Cleaning Dyeing Altering
CONVENIENTLY LOCATED
CASH AND CARRY
BRANCH OFFICES
Prompt Delivery Service
PHONE 3-4216

MOBILE

PAN-AMERICAN PETROLEUM CORP.
GASOLINE PAN-AM MOTOR OILS
H. D. TODD, Distributor
Foot of South Carolina
Phone Dex. 5840

BATTLE HOUSE
BARBER SHOP

DAMRICH
Mobile's Finest and Oldest Shoe Store
For Men — Women — Children
105 Dauphin St. Dexter 532

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

MONTGOMERY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Walnut 1037-J
Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 6 p. m. except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Ready to Wear
Millinery
Shoes
Accessories

John danzicer INC.
"Foremost Fashions"
106 Dexter Ave., Phone: Cedar 4377

LUBRICATION SERVICE

Expert in our lines
Repairs, Storage
Washing, Polishing
Simonizing
Gas and Oil
9 Washington Ave C-3840

Rosenberg-Daniels
Home of
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Montgomery's Fastest Growing Men's Store
116 Montgomery St. Cedar 4922

Family Wash Service
Empire Express
PHONE C-805

More Than 60 Years at the Same Location
CAPITOL CLOTHING STORE
"On the Square"

I. L. STRAUSS CO.
Awnings, Venetian Blinds, Draperies, Slip Covers, Floor Coverings
210 BIBB STREET

FLORIDA

BRADENTON

Ease Your Day the Laundry Way
Bradenton Laundry and Dry Cleaners
825 27th Ave. Phone 2115

Montgomery Roberts Co.
"Where Shopping Is a Real Joy"
BRADENTON, FLORIDA

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2021 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
HEINZ 57
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

DAYTONA BEACH

PHONE 329
Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
OIL BURNERS
PAINTS and VARNISHES
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
116 SO. SEGRAVE, DAYTONA BEACH

THE BOOTERY
Daytona's Finest Shoe Store
Exclusive Dealers
Selby Arch Preserver
Enna Jettick
Tel. 858 104 S. Beach

The Gossard Shoppe
Foundation Garments Correctly Fitted—Alterations, No Charge
234 SOUTH BEACH STREET

FORT LAUDERDALE

GULF SERVICE STATION
Cor. N. E. First St. and Fed. Highway
Good Gulf Gasoline and Oils
Dunlop Tires and Tubes
Phone 408 J

CUSTER'S
Fish and Poultry Market
Quality Service
20 Wall Street Phone 74
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

WALL STREET SHOE REPAIR
High Quality Service
36 WALL STREET

FORT MYERS

Quality Foods Our Motto
Home Supply Store
Prompt Delivery System

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 5-0762
10-3 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Jacobs Jewelers
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

New York Laundry, Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

BOND-HOWELL LUMBER COMPANY
"There's a MATERIAL Difference"
Building Material—Paints—Hardware
FLINTKOTE ROOFING
600 East 8th Street Phone 5-3488

Newman's Millinery
Established 26 Years
EXCLUSIVE MODELS
at
Popular Prices
219 MAIN STREET

MIAMI

FLORSHEIM, RED CROSS AND ENNA JETTICK SHOES
We appreciate your patronage
The new COWENS
135 E. Flagler duPont Bldg.

LaSalle Beauty Shop
Thirty-Nine Years in Miami
PHONE 2-5687
134 SEYBOLD ARCADE and 214 SEYBOLD BLDG. MEZZANINE FLOOR
All Branches Beauty Culture
SOFT WATER USED

Abstracts—Title Insurance Escrows
Dade-Commonwealth
TITLE COMPANY
37 N. E. First Street Phone 2-7666

FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertising, phone 32445
9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

We sincerely strive to make "HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
769 N. W. 18th Terrace Ph. 2-7696

MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY — CLEANERS
A modern service for particular people
Better Way Inc.
MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
Office and Plant: 1237 20 St. Phone: 58568

ORLANDO

ELECTROLUX
The GAS Refrigerator
Florida Public Service Company
Main and Central Sts.

TOWN AND COUNTRY
SMART CLOTHES
Frocks
Formal—Casual
Afternoon—Evening
ANGEBILT HOTEL BUILDING
MRS. NELL HARTLEY MGR.

1939
Easter Fashions
DICKSON-IVES
The Woman's Store
ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

ALL AMERICAN THRIFT STORES
Quality
GROCERIES—MEATS—FRUITS
VEGETABLES
1115 East Colonial Drive
S. E. Cor. Orange and Jackson

Florence Beauty Shop
24 SO. ORANGE AVE.

Beautician, Hairdresser
Permanent Waves
Cannot be excelled for Beauty and Permanence

Phone 5626
How-Ann Dairy
Grade A Raw and Pasteurized Milk

Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES
and
ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

Central Florida Lumber and Supply Co.
for your Lumber, Paint and Building Supply needs
F. H. A. Home Financing
MILLS and NEBRASKA

SARASOTA

ALDRICH
Cleaners and Dyers
132 N. Pineapple Ave. Phone 7730

Bay View Cleaners and Laundry
429 MAIN STREET
A Complete Cleaning Service

The Sport Shop
"For Sports Wear and Everywhere"
KNOX HATS
GAGE HATS
AT FIVE POINTS

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Goodrich Tires—Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 8721

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG

CITY FUEL OIL CO.
2nd Street and 15th Avenue, South
ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA
General Electric Air Conditioning
American Blower Attic Fans
DUO-THERM Circulating Oil Burning Heaters
FUEL OIL and oil burning equipment for every industrial and domestic purpose.

Everything to Build Anything
Lumber Roofing
Paints
Curtis Woodwork
A Complete Building Supply Service for Home Owner and Builder
Pinellas Lumber Company
(Not Inc.)
1400 Central Avenue
ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA

"Resort Clothes for Gentlewomen"

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

DENT & ENGLISH CO.
Men's Shoes, Clothes, Hats and Furnishings
333 Central Avenue

Palm Hat Works
"Hatters that satisfy"
26 SIXTH STREET NORTH

WILSON MATTRESSES
Hi-grade felt and inner spring Mattresses, Pillows and Box Springs.
239 SECOND AVE. SOUTH Phone 4947
Home of
The "Wilson Health Rest Mattresses"

Rogers
CLEANERS THAT SAT-ISFY
Highest Standard of Work
1700 Central Ave. Phone 4187

NOLEN'S Super Market
2300 First Ave. North Phone 5798
Where Price, Service, Quality and Courtesy Reign Supreme
Free Delivery, also Free Parking
You Will Find
WESTERN MEATS, GROCERIES
FRESH PRODUCE and
HOME BAKED GOODS at
Vinoy Market
434 First Street North

Diamonds Watches Silverware
GIFTS *of All Kinds*
Owen-Cotter Jewelry Co.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Florida Arcade Opposite Poinsettia Hotel

MOVERS
Local and Long Distance
Southern Transfer & Storage Co.
Incorporated
2161 Fifth Ave. South, St. Petersburg, Fla.

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

Poinsettia
DAIRY PRODUCTS, Inc.

bette's beauty salon
420 MAGNOLIA AVE.
BETTE POTTER, Mgr. Ph. H. 25-011

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS. Inc.

The Ritenclif Cafeteria
CHAMBERS BROTHERS, Managers
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING
310-312 ZACK STREET

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

TAMPA (Continued)

LEONARD'S

Tampa's Oldest Beauty Parlor

315 Zack Street
Phone 3930

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

Florida's Fabric Center

ESSRIG'S
EXCLUSIFABRICS
808 FRANKLIN STREET

SAVE AT **Sears** in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

UNIVERSAL CLEANING & LAUNDRY CO.
PHONE H1823
Office and Plant, 804-6 S. Howard Ave.

WEST PALM BEACH

NORGE
Refrigerators
Burkhardt's Electric Shop
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis St. Tel. 5804

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

You haven't shopped at all until you've shopped at
HATCH'S
WEST PALM BEACH

WINTER HAVEN

The Jolley Motor Co.
SALES Dodge Dealer Chrysler Motor Cars Plymouth SERVICE
Winter Haven — Auburndale

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

National Seafood Co., Inc.
CLYDE ALDRIDGE, Pres.
PRODUCE
SEAFOODS—MEATS
We Deliver
Phone Walnut 3985 12 N. Broad Street

Nationally Known
SHOES
for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
Every Type of Footwear for the Entire Family
BYCK'S 203 PEACHTREE STREET

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES 8 PRYOR STREET

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
FOR FLOWERS
Phone Walnut 0908
8 PEACHTREE STREET

Manry's Cascade Florist
1167 CASCADE AVE., S. W. RA. 7931

For cheer, wear flowers and keep them in your home!

Hubbard Printing Co.
Good Printing
146 Marietta St. Wa 3937
LAYOUTS ART WORK
TYPOGRAPHY

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9 to 12 a. m. daily except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GEORGIA

MACON (Continued)

THE UNION
Dry Goods Company
"Macon's Style Center"

Shop at **Sears** and Save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
MACON GA

MARVIN'S GROCERY
Self-Service Store
2105 Vineville Avenue

WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

The First National Bank & Trust Company
IN MACON
Complete Banking Facilities
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

Dixie Dairies
Dairy Products
Phone 3511 658 Arch Street

Crescent LAUNDRY CO.
Known for Quality Work
PHONE 16
LAUNDRY—DRY CLEANING
DYEING

Shop NEWBERRY'S
Macon's Newest and Finest
5c—10c—25c—$1.00 Store
"In the Heart of Macon"

Macon Shoe Co.
"The Store Where Quality Counts"
McCallum Hosiery
Matrix Shoes for Ladies
Florsheim for Ladies and Men

For Complete Service
CALL
Bob Stevens Service Station
Cor. Second and Walnut Phone 387

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

ASHEVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

REID'S
Three De Luxe Food Stores
1603 South Boulevard
707 Providence Road
New Super De Luxe, 1414 E. Morehead
"For Foods You'll Enjoy"

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
SANITONE CLEANER
We specialize in suedes, leathers and furs
DIAL 3-5191

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND TUITION

6 MONTHS IN PARIS FOR 6 GIRLS—Education. French Trips. Weekly Theatres. All included. Madame Boué, 33 R. Erlanger, Paris.

HOME SHARING

ENGLISH lady living in DENMARK would like another to live with her; low terms for 3-6 months; maid. Box W-419, BCM/CSM, London.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

SWITZERLAND LAUSANNE
Quiet home, pleasant surroundings, especially for those needing experienced care. State licence.
MLLE. JEANNE CAPT,
Avenue Secretan 7

POST WANTED

COMMERÇANT, Suisse, 28 ans, (Allemand, Francais, Anglais et Italien) desire situation stable. Eventl. avec Caution ou comme employe intéressé. Offres sous Box G. 72, The Christian Science Monitor, 16, rue du Mont-Blanc, Genève.

GELERNTER SCHREINER, ehemals Geschäftsführer sucht Arbeit in Branche, als Reisender oder Liegenschaftsverwalter. Hans Jenny, Wiesendangerstr. 9, Zurich, Switzerland. (Post Wanted).

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

WATCHES
Paul Böttger
Frederiksberggade 23
Phone Byen 6441

A. J. LIND
MOBEL-SNEDKER
BIANCO LUNOS ALLE 9
Tel. Eva 3303 og Vester 9277v
Reparation & Op-Polering AF Møbler
(Joiner)

CHR. C. SOLDATHS SUCC'S
(G SPELLERBERG & SON)
Fresh and Smoked Provisions
Højbroplads 2 Tel. Cent. 1422

NORWAY

OSLO

Chr. Erichsen
Hairdressing in all its branches
(Dame Frisorsalong)
Nedre Slotsgt 8, Oslo Tel. 26261

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Välj Eder sko hos oss—en av Stockholms mest välsorterade Skoaffärer
SKOMAN
HAMNGATAN 8
invid Norrmalmstorg
FOOTWEAR

De bästa Handskarne
Skånska Handskfabriken
Sturegatan 5, Kungsgatan 30
Norrlandsgatan 2, Grevturegatan 10, Blå Bodarna, Slussen, Biblioteksgatan 12
GLOVES

MIMOSA
Florists
Norrlandsgatan 3
Recommend their artistic floral work
Tel. 11 70 92

LEKSANDSBAGERIET
Nybrogatan 69. Tel. 600979
SPECIALITÉ
Småkakor, Pepparkokor
(BAKER)

FRUITS AND GROCERIES
PERCY F. LUCK & CIE H.A.B.
Stores in All Parts of Stockholm and its suburbs

H. MOBERG
Jeweller
Kungsholmsgatan 18 Tel. 53 69 12

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

MAGASIN DU SAUVAGE
Freiestrasse 35 (Rue Franche 35)
Ready-mades, Novelties and Materials for Ladies

Gautschy Kuhn A.G.
Bäumleingasse 10
Tricot Kleider auf Mass
Erstklassige Verarbeitung
(KNITTED GOODS)

MODES KAENEL
vormals H. Helfenberg
Aeschengraben 20 Tel. 4.42.54
(MILLINER)

Bäckerei und Konditorei
THEO. REUZ-BUSER
Tel. 4.57.68 Münchensteinerstr. 130
(BAKER AND CONFECTIONER)

BERNE

GAFFNER, LUDWIG & CO.
Fish, Poultry, Game
Marktgasse 61
Filiale in Spiez

MODERN PRINTING
in One or More Colours
DRUCKEREI O. WEHRLIN & CIE.
Monbijoustrasse 12 Tel. 34.638

PHOTO HOUSE AESCHBACHER
Kodaks—Zeiss
Christoffelgasse 4
Zeitglockenlaube 4

A. Biancone-Neukomm
Philatelist
Bern Bahnhofplatz 7
Finest Specimens 'Old Europe' and Overseas

MOLKEREI HOFER
Spitalgasse 35
Marktgasse 5
Aabergergasse 12
First Class Milk Products

CIOLINA u. CIE. A.G.
BERN, Marktgasse 51 Tel. 20.121
DRESS MATERIALS
READY-MADE GOWNS

BOOKSELLERS
HERBERT LANG & CO.
Every book you need we will get for you promptly and at moderate prices. Excellent service
MÜNZGRABEN

Speciality Shop for Rubbber Goods
FELLER-GERBER
NEUENGASSE 5 TEL. 32 948
REPAIRS

ALL LEATHER ARTICLES
for Travelling, etc.
O. DANNER
KRAMGASSE 19. Tel. 27.516

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

Chr. Rüfenacht R.G.
always at your service
COATS WOOLLENS
FROCKS SILKS
KNITWEAR HOSIERY
UNDERWEAR GLOVES
Spitalgasse 17

BAUGESCHÄFT
A. MASSARA
Hoch- und Tiefbau
Bureau: Amthausgasse 22
Um- und Neubauten.
Renovationen.
Übernahme ganzer Bauten.
(BUILDER)
AM BERN

Wollenhof AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
jetzt: Marktgasse 60 beim Bahnhofplatz BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRUMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
BERNE ZÜRICH
The House for
Carpets and Linoleum

JEWELLER
GOLD AND SILVERSMITH
SOUVENIRS—FILIGREE
FR. HOFER
MARKTGASSE 29

CHARCUTERIE FINE
BOUCHERIE
Founded 1897
Ad. Lobsiger-Mathys A. G.
31, SPITALGASSE 31 Tel. 23.454
(BUTCHER)

F. PAPPE SOEHNE
Grand and Upright pianos of all makes and prices. Pianos for hire—radio sets.
KRAMGASSE 54
Agents for Steinway & Sons, Blüthner-Pleyel, Burger & Jacobi, etc.
Footwear in all leading Swiss makes

Schuhhaus Bubenberg
BERN
Everything in the way of CREAMS, POWDERS, etc.
Creams, Powders, etc., for the toilet
Albt. WILDBOLZ
9 Marktgasse 9 *Founded 1837*
Tel. 23.208

GENEVA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Geneva 28-445
9:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m.,
except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Golay Sons & Stahl
Sell Finest
WATCHES and JEWELLERY
Place des Bergues

VITRERIE-STORES-MIROITERIE
Pierre Loretti & Cie
20, Rue de Rive (Angle Rue d'Italie)
DORURE—ENCADREMENTS—GRAVURES
(Glaziery)

Quality Groceries and Drugstore
English and American Products
Ch. Leclerc & Gorin S. A.
Rue de Rive 8

INTERLAKEN

Schweizer-Porzellan Langenthal
Kaffee-Teeservices, Tafelservices
Hotel Porzellan
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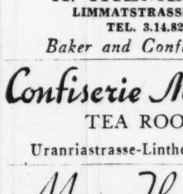

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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

IN NO SENSE ABROAD

Which May Mean Humorous Impressions In Any Country

Revolt

It was the plethora of tall silk hats in London which once caused a writer to name the capital the tops in cities. But now there is a breach in the ranks of top hat wearers, quite a serious breach which may lead eventually to the complete disappearance of one traditional line of toppers—the bank messengers' hats.

For decades—it may even be centuries—bank messengers in London have worn top hats as part of their traditional uniform. The other day, however, boy bank messengers in the "City of London" (the inner state of the capital which is the commercial center) staged a top hat revolt.

These boys reckoned that although top hats might, by some, be considered to add to the dignity of grown men, it was extremely difficult for a boy to maintain his dig-

"It may be smart, Protheroe, but is it dignified?"

nity in front of other boys when he is wearing a top hat and the other boys are not. Youthful top-hat opponents, too, have something on their seniors by the mere fact that they are small boys, they can shout "Take your mother's stove pipe back home," and get away with it. While adult opponents of top hats cannot say that sort of thing. Anyway all things considered, the boy messengers decided it would be best if they did not wear top hats any more. So they went about bareheaded. Which appalled the good bankers of the city, who ordered the boys to wear hats again. The boys said they would rather not.

Deadlock ended when the bankers decided to give tradition a miss this time and let the boys wear caps.

Justice

In many parts of London links with the past are disappearing. One of these is the Lyceum Theater, famed for the productions of Sir Henry Irving.

The theater's demolition has reminded many persons of stories about the great actor, and a good one has been sent to this column by F. S. of Brighton, England.

A number of children were employed in one of Sir Henry's famous productions. The children "dressed" for the play in two similar rooms, one above the other, the girls in the story over the boys. A favorite pastime of the little girls was to pour a jug of water out of the window in the hope of nicely ducking some unwary little boy who might put out his head at the same time, from the window underneath.

Eventually, an ill-placed jug of water caused damage in a lodging-house opposite. A complaint promptly followed, and Irving summoned all the children into his private room for an inquiry.

"Well," he said in his curious thin speech and formidable manner, "what is the meaning of this? Who was the extremely naughty little girl who poured this water out of the window?"

There was a terrible pause, and then a very frightened little girl said in awestruck tones, "Please, I did it."

Sir Henry loomed darkly at the small culprit.

"You are a very naughty little girl," he said sternly, "and I am going to punish you. I shall fine you half-a-crown. When you receive your packet at the end of the week, it will be half-a-crown short because of this most reprehensible conduct. And I am going to give you back the half-crown for being a good girl and telling me the truth."

Vanity

From L'Humeur Paris, we cull a story which shows that the ladies have subtler ways of dealing with men than pouring water on them.

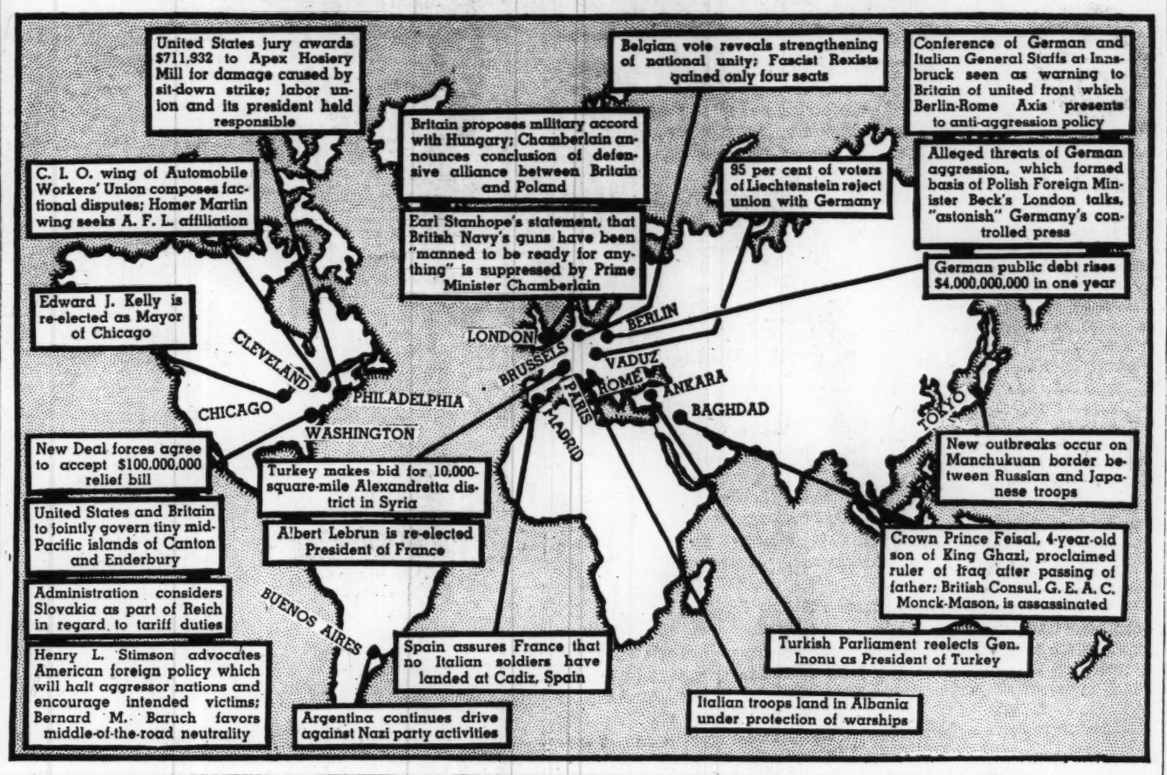
During a big banquet at which Lady Astor was a guest, the conversation turned to vanity, and the question was raised as to whether

men or women were the worst offenders in this regard. Lady Astor stated without hesitation that the male sex was the vainer.

Subsequently the conversation drifted into different channels. Lady Astor cleverly steered it to men's fashions. Suddenly she said: "It's a pity that the most intelligent and learned men attach least importance to their attire. Why, right at this table, the most highly cultured man is wearing the most clumsily knotted tie!"

Whereupon, as if on a given signal, every man round the table put his hands to his tie to straighten it.

World News of the Week at a Glance


United States jury awards $711,932 to Apex Hosiery Mill for damage caused by sit-down strike; labor union and its president held responsible
Belgian vote reveals strengthening of national unity; Fascist Rexists gained only four seats
Conference of German and Italian General Staffs at Innsbruck seen as warning to Britain of united front which Berlin-Rome Axis presents to anti-aggression policy
Britain proposes military accord with Hungary; Chamberlain announces conclusion of defensive alliance between Britain and Poland
C. I. O. wing of Automobile Workers' Union composes factional disputes; Homer Martin wing seeks A. F. L. affiliation
95 per cent of voters of Liechtenstein reject union with Germany
Alleged threats of German aggression, which formed basis of Polish Foreign Minister Beck's London talks, "astonish" Germany's controlled press
Earl Stanhope's statement, that British Navy's guns have been "manned to be ready for anything" is suppressed by Prime Minister Chamberlain
German public debt rises $4,000,000,000 in one year
Edward J. Kelly is re-elected as Mayor of Chicago
LONDON
BERLIN
BRUSSELS
VADUZ
ROME
PARIS
ANKARA
MADRID
BAGHDAD
TOKYO
CLEVELAND
CHICAGO
PHILADELPHIA
WASHINGTON
New Deal forces agree to accept $100,000,000 relief bill
Turkey makes bid for 10,000-square-mile Alexandretta district in Syria
New outbreaks occur on Manchukuan border between Russian and Japanese troops
United States and Britain to jointly govern tiny mid-Pacific islands of Canton and Enderbury
Albert Lebrun is re-elected President of France
Crown Prince Feisal, 4-year-old son of King Ghazi, proclaimed ruler of Iraq after passing of father; British Consul, G. E. A. C. Monck-Mason, is assassinated
Administration considers Slovakia as part of Reich in regard to tariff duties
BUENOS AIRES
Henry L. Stimson advocates American foreign policy which will halt aggressor nations and encourage intended victims; Bernard M. Baruch favors middle-of-the-road neutrality
Spain assures France that no Italian soldiers have landed at Cadiz, Spain
Turkish Parliament reelects Gen. Inonu as President of Turkey
Italian troops land in Albania under protection of warships
Argentina continues drive against Nazi party activities

Daily Anecdote

Graces Versus Fates

Tennyson's customary manner toward women was one of grave and stately courtesy. One evening Sir Edward Hamley, who had been visiting through the day, rose to leave. Tennyson urged him to remain over night, adding, "There are three ladies who wish it," meaning Mrs. Tennyson and two guests who were in the house.

"There are three other ladies who oppose it," answered Sir Edward.

"Who are they?" Tennyson asked.

"The Fates," Sir Edward replied.

"The Fates may be on one side," rejoined Tennyson, "but the Graces are on the other."

A Verse for Today . . .

Commit thy works unto the LORD, *and thy thoughts shall be established.*—PROV. 16:3.

In Lighter Vein

But It Wasn't That Old

Two ladies were attending a concert at the city hall. They looked about them.

"Nice building," said one lady "What style of architecture is it?"

"I'm not quite sure," said the other lady, "but I think it's Reminiscence."—Pasadena Post.

P. S.—He Sold the Goods!

Lady: "Why should a great, strong man like you be found begging?"

Beggar: "It's the only profession I know in which a gentleman can address a beautiful woman without an introduction."—Glasgow Citizen.

This One Has a Moral

An elderly native entered a Government office in Southern Rhodesia, produced a South African half-crown, and asked for a bicycle license.

The official at the counter pointed out that the coin was not legal tender in Rhodesia. To explain the position, the official produced a Southern Rhodesian half-crown, and compared the reverse side with the South African. The old native looked at the two carefully, and then turned them both over.

"But it is the same King," he declared.

The official was so struck with this logic that he accepted the coin. —Edinburgh Dispatch.

He'll Be Back!

Customer, "Why all the woe?"

Florist: "I've lost my best customer."

"What happened to him?"

"He just got married."

Brevities

London Opinion: "Some of your old-world cottages are perfectly stunning," says an overseas visitor. Until you learn to duck in time.

Radio Pictorial: Just an idea—If your neighbor keeps his radio going full blast until 2 a. m., give him a ring at 4 a. m. and tell him how much you enjoyed it.

Scanlan in Buffalo Evening News: If he can't get used to paying a nickel for one apple, he was brought up in a small town or on a farm.

Vocations

House Numbers

After noting the reflectors used on highway warning signs, a boy made pocket money by selling house-number signs. He outlines the numbers, which are about 3 inches high, on sign boards 5 inches wide and 8 or more inches long, using these reflectors which are easily visible at night.

The reflectors come in four colors (white, amber, green and red) and in two types (those fitted with a nut and bolt, and those fitted with a metal backing). Those with the nut and bolt are screwed on through holes bored through the wood. The others are fitted into holes and then soldered onto a sheet of metal fastened to the back of the sign.

Wherever practicable, the signs are fitted with screw eyes so they will swing in the wind. These signs sell for 50 cents and 75 cents each.—L. P. B., Long Beach, Calif.

Success

It's the last lap that's agonizing in the race;
It's the last crushing defeat that almost overwhelms us before final victory;
But it's the last remnant of courage that always wins!
—Lorraine Weiler.

Daily Quotation

THE BEST WAY to keep good acts in memory is to refresh them with new.—CATO.

Monitor Movie Guide

Blondie Meets the Boss (Columbia)—Second in a series of comedies based on a newspaper comic strip by Chic Young, relating the adventures of Blondie when she falls into a job. Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake, Larry Simms, Dorothy Moore. Adults and young people.

The Flying Irishman (RKO)—Film biography of Douglas Corrigan, relating the youth, early discouragements, and final accomplishment of the aviator, all told in unpretentiously honest fashion by a pilot who would rather fly than act. Paul Kelly, Robert Armstrong, and Eddie Quillan. Family.

Huckleberry Finn (MGM)—Mickey Rooney as the hero of Mark Twain's story, in his adventures with the runaway slave, the two confidence men, the stalwart riverboat captain, and the gentle maidens whom he rescued from the swindlers. The lynching that he prevented by reappearing in time to prove that he had not been murdered is the climax of the picture. Walter Connolly, William Frawley, Rex Inram, Lynn Carver, Jo Ann Sayers. Adults and young persons.

I'm from Missouri (Paramount)—Homespun comedy about a Missouri mule-raiser who went to London and entertained the nobility while he was seeking livestock orders with a pet mule as a sample. Bob Burns, Gladys George, Gene Lockhart, William Henry, George P. Huntley. Adults and young people.

Inside Story (Fox)—Melodrama about a reporter and a cameraman who solved a murder mystery that puzzled the police, and at the same time rescued a young woman from an underworld gang. Michael Whalen, Jean Rogers. Adults and young persons.

Three Smart Girls Grow Up (Universal)—Deanna Durbin straightening out the love affairs of two older sisters and singing a few songs, in a fresh and entertaining sequel to "Three Smart Girls." Nan Grey, Helen Parrish, Charles Winninger, Robert Cummings, William Lundigan. Family.

Above-Average Films

Family—"You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," "Pygmalion," "The Little Princess," "Wings of the Navy," "Sweethearts," "Kentucky," "Out West With the Hardys," "A Christmas Carol," "The Great Waltz," "Submarine Patrol," "You Can't Take It With You."

Adults and Young People—"Love Affair," "Gunga Din," "The Lady Vanishes," "The Shining Hour," "The Story of a Cheat," "The Young in Heart."

Adults Only—"Thanks for the Memory," "Amphitryon," "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife," "Dreaming Lips."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Unto the Least of These

(New York Times)

Harrisburg, Pa.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on April 4 honored Mario Izzo, a poor Italian immigrant who insisted on sweeping the streets in gratitude for his $3.60 weekly relief check.

Unanimously the Senate adopted a joint resolution calling upon all agencies of the State to help in erecting a suitable monument to Izzo's memory.

Izzo passed on recently in the Beaver County Poor Home.

For six hours a day, six days a week, Izzo had kept the streets spotless around his home in Aliquippa. To those who asked why he did this when it was not expected of him he replied:

"It makes my bread taste sweeter."

What They Say

Temporary Existence

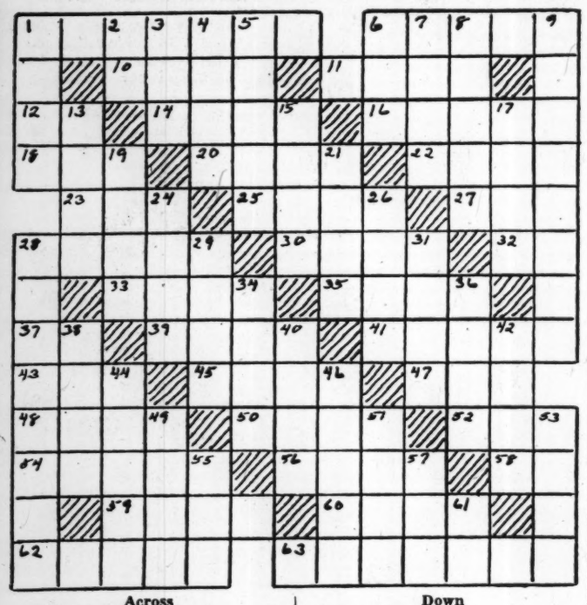
"It is becoming increasingly clear that peace by fear has no higher or more enduring quality than peace by the sword."—Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Toward the Spiritual

"Our times cry out for a spiritual interpretation of life, although there are so many who would have no idea what a spiritual world would look like, as they have not glanced in that direction for many years."—Dr. Frederick W. Norwood

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What American portrait painter was born in 1856?
6—Who would work in a quarry?
10—Anecdote is what?
11—In what city in Texas is Baylor University?
12—McKeesport is in what State (abbr.)?
14—A platter is what?
16—If you visited Haverfordwest, whom would you see?
18—A sarcastic or censorious remark is what?
20—What term indicates anything extremely small?
22—What is the name of a river of New Hampshire and Maine?
23—Toby of the Punch and Judy shows is what?
25—You may use a trudgen stroke when you do what?
27—A knob or knot is what?
28—What is one of Aesop's tales?
30—Who was a son of Shem?
32—City of Cremona is on what river?
33—What was relationship of Leah to Joseph?
35—A drop curtain in a theater is called what?
37—Baton Rouge is Capital of what State (abbr.)?
39—What name was given to Esau?
41—In what city was Hawthorne born?
43—What was title of a Haggard novel?
45—What did the Ugly Duckling become?
47—What is a small loop for pulling or lifting something?
48—How would you describe the Biblical Zuzims?
50—What is a thin horny plate on the end of a finger or toe?
52—What tree is cultivated for its rich evergreen foliage?
54—Who were conquered by Cortes in 1519 (sing.)?
56—What English river flows to North Sea?
58—Block Island is off coast of what State (abbr.)?
59—Biblical rowers used what?
60—Romain, of South Carolina, is what?
62—How would you describe a farce?
63—In Bible times, who were those who made public and formal announcements?

Down

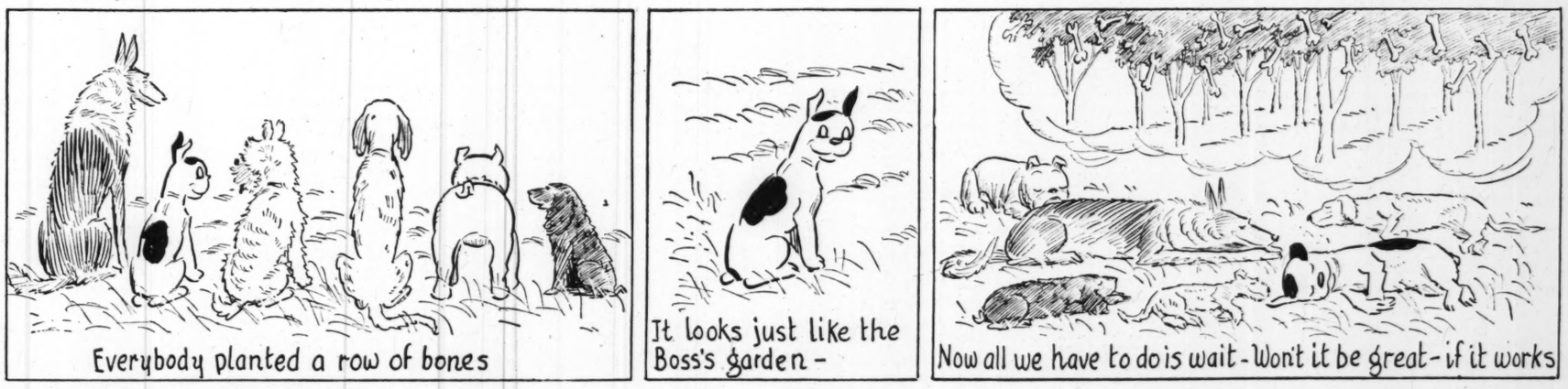
1—What Philistine giant is mentioned in II Sam.?
2—Right (abbr.).
3—Who was Jacob's seventh son?
4—What was a pseudonym of Charles Lamb?
5—The duck ant builds what in a tree (pl.)?
6—What is the craw of a bird?
7—Sherbets are what?
8—What is a county of northwestern Texas?
9—Who succeeded Solomon as king?
13—Which of Verdi's operas was first produced in 1871?
15—Who invented the sewing machine?
17—What is another name for the porgy?
19—What Tartar tribe ruled China in 4th-6th centuries?
21—What is an antonym of "harsh"?
24—What preparation is used for uniting substances?
26—What is the name of a hill in Acts 17:22?
28—Who is the subject of a Verdi opera?
29—Extremities are what?
31—What was the water-filled ditch which surrounded a castle for protection?
34—Qain is a toad, peak, or town—which?
36—What was often written by Shakespeare?
38—Who was eleventh king of Judah?
40—What Egyptian goddess was a daughter of Ra?
42—What priest is mentioned in Neh. 12:20?
44—What is a salt lake of Soviet Russia, Europe?
46—What was relationship of Dinah to Rachel?
49—Mrs. Jack Spratt did not like what kind of meat?
51—Of what legendary king of Britain did Shakespeare write?
53—Perukes are what?
55—Shout.
57—What is a famous Belgian watering place?
61—Epworth League (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Wanted: A New Roof*

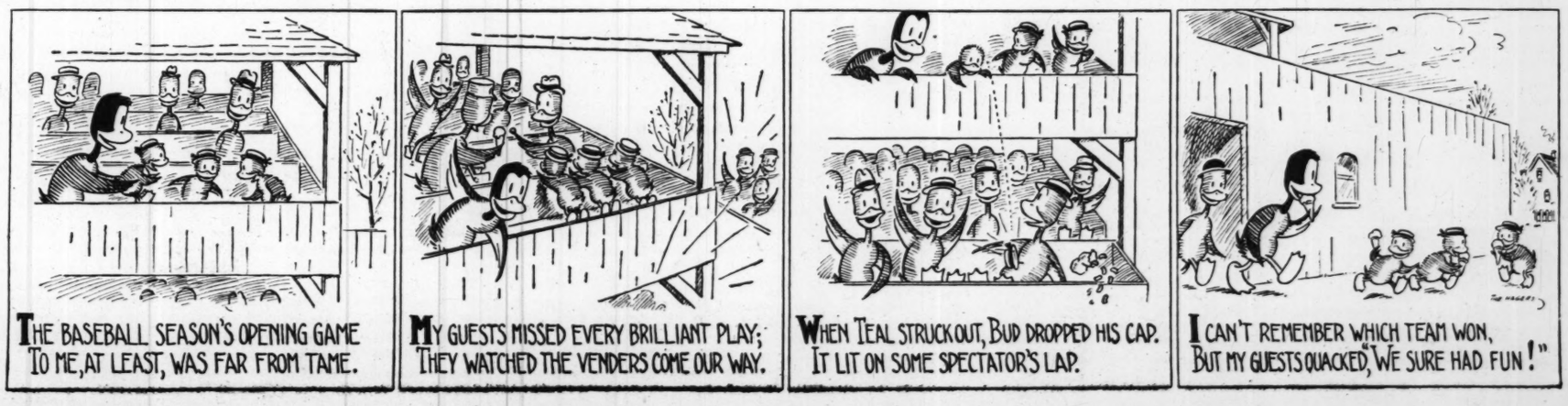
By LE PELLEY

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Pleasant If True*


Everybody planted a row of bones
It looks just like the Boss's garden -
Now all we have to do is wait - Won't it be great - if it works

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Triple Play*

By THE HAGERS


THE BASEBALL SEASON'S OPENING GAME TO ME, AT LEAST, WAS FAR FROM TAME.
MY GUESTS MISSED EVERY BRILLIANT PLAY; THEY WATCHED THE VENDERS COME OUR WAY.
WHEN TEAL STRUCK OUT, BUD DROPPED HIS CAP. IT LIT ON SOME SPECTATOR'S LAP.
I CAN'T REMEMBER WHICH TEAM WON, BUT MY GUESTS QUACKED, "WE SURE HAD FUN!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

An Answer

A LETTER from George Holden Tinkham, Representative from Massachusetts, calls attention to a recent Monitor editorial which noted that England was sounding out the possibilities of a four-power concert and said, "This time it is Russia, . . . France and the United States which it is hoped may join Britain in a 'stop-Hitler' conference." Mr. Tinkham asks,

> Am I to understand that you advocate that the United States make some character of political commitment or co-operate in some political or military manner with communistic and homicidal Russia?

The context showed that the statement in question referred to the hopes of Great Britain, not necessarily of this newspaper. The editorial did not advocate any alliance or commitment.

However, we would not hesitate to have the United States confer or co-operate with any nation that is similarly concerned with the United States to protect international law and order—including National Socialist Germany if Soviet Russia were on the aggressive and threatening the general peace. This does not mean that we approve their forms of government or all the actions of their governments.

After all, Mr. Tinkham, although a Republican, enjoys the commendable distinction of having been elected to Congress at times as the nominee of the Democratic Party as well as his own. One of his favorite propositions is that representation in the South should accord with the extent to which Negro suffrage is permitted. Would he refuse support for this thesis because his convert disagreed with him on other grounds?

The fact that we disagree with a government because it is "communistic" or "fascistic" or "homicidal" is no reason why we need refuse co-operation or collaboration with it on those points of agreement which we conceive to be for the general good; nor would we be dissuaded by labels from advocating co-operation under circumstances which warranted it. We would have the United States serve its own and the general interests and safety by consulting at any time with all who show a like attachment for peace with justice.

Economy Isn't All

CLEARLY the drive for special help to agriculture in the United States did not stop when the House of Representatives refused to add a $250,000,000 appropriation to the Department of Agriculture supply bill for price parity payments on farm products.

Southern and western groups in the Senate are reported to be getting together on a program of benefit to both their regions to the extent of possibly requiring from the Treasury more than $400,000,000. A Senate bill to resell loan cotton to planters at a price to make them a profit is held up in the House Committee on Agriculture, not, apparently, because the committee is averse to doing something for the cotton areas, but because it wants to throw in bonuses for dairying, wheat growing, hog raising, vegetable gardening and orchard tending.

Thus the maneuverings for the various kinds of subsidy which have come to be called with some fairness "the farmer's tariff" begin to take on the aspects of the logrolling which ultimately discredited congressional tariff-making when controlled by the wool, steel, glass, sugar, shoe and other industrial lobbies.

The question yet exists whether even a combined southern and western agricultural bloc will be strong enough to obtain its demands in the face of the evident economy sentiment in Congress and after having, to its credit, refused to logroll with eastern urban representatives on the relief appropriation bill. The case for some measure of farm relief is indicated by the fact that even the whole $250,000,000 appropriation which was proposed would not have made up the difference between current farm prices, especially on cotton, and the prices indicated as fair under the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

It is very well for the nation to be economy-minded. It is probably best that the parity payments be discontinued if subsidies to other parts of the national economy, represented in prices the farmer pays for things he buys, can be pared down accordingly. But economy alone is not the whole story, and simply saving might prove shortsighted.

In the related case of cutting down unemployment relief appropriations, the beginning at economy is necessary, but just cutting people off the WPA rolls does not automatically solve the problem. Some of the money whose owners have been demanding this economy must then come out of its tents and go to work to make private jobs for these people. Similarly, the resisting of the farm bloc's demand for "parity" would not make America a better place to live in if it resulted in going back to the old inequality between industry and agriculture. To make the economy stick, there must be a willingness to tackle the consequent problems of bringing down the tariff-protected or monopoly-boosted prices on goods that constitute the farmer's living.

No, that "streamlined gasoline" they described at the American Chemical Society convention is not designed merely to go through your motor quicker.

A Voice From the Ozarks

UP in the Ozark Mountains of Missouri dwells the publisher of a weekly newspaper whose courage and willingness to sacrifice financial profit for the sake of standing for what he believes to be right might be emulated by some of his professional brethren in better known localities.

Recently the Houston (Mo.) Republican was offered a contract to publish a series of advertisements which were purely propaganda to promote the sale of beer. One of them contained information purporting to show that beer taxes helped to support the aged, the unemployed, public education, and public institutions—but there were no accompanying facts to indicate how much money the brewing industry was taking directly from the pockets of Missouri taxpayers.

Concluding that such an advertisement would be "misleading and detrimental," Publisher C. W. Burkhead wrote, in an editorial, ". . . we have decided to refuse this contract, which would mean much to us financially. But it is our desire to protect our readers from a misrepresentation of facts." Readers elsewhere will do well to be equally guarded as to what statements they accept. This is a responsibility every citizen owes to his community as to himself.

Trouble in the Adriatic

IT WAS the easiest thing in the world for Italy to pick a quarrel with little Albania. For Albania is a kind of vassal whose notions of vassalage are altogether different from Italy's. The Italian version is an Italian Albania; the Albanian version, an Albanian Albania. And so the post-war history of this David and Samson duo has been treaty, breach—treaty, breach—treaty.

The Italians say that Albania owes them money. That is quite true. It is quite true, also, that Albania is behind in interest and payments on principal. But the debt was established by Italy for political reasons. And, knowing this, the Albanians have been very unconcerned about repayments. As a matter of fact, Albanian tardiness has suited the Italian book well enough. A chronic debtor is a kind of bond slave. And, even without any repayments, Albania has yielded ample dividends in the establishment of Italian influence. Otherwise Albania might have fallen under Yugoslavia's sway.

The influence established by Italy in Albania in return for this outlay has been both tangible and intangible. Tangibly, Italy works an oil concession. The output is of poor quality, but it is now providing a tenth of Italy's oil requirements. Italian money, moreover, has gone into Albanian improvements. For these King Zog has had to rely upon Italian contractors. And those improvements, as the present trouble will prove, serve Italian military needs as well as Albanian convenience.

Still Italy is not satisfied. The canny manner in which King Zog has resisted Italian dictation in his internal affairs shows how even a vassal can remain a problem. In 1934 the Italians actually had to apologize for sailing into Durazzo unannounced. Italy bided her time. And now that Chancellor Hitler has been expanding his realm, Premier Mussolini no doubt felt that the time was ripe to take a tighter grip on Albania. Two such dictators trying to keep step with each other bodes little comfort for Europe's near future. The pretext that Italian occupation was to protect Italian residents from bands of Albanians is quite well shown to be an invention in the light of immediate statements of the Fascist press that this is the answer of Italy and Germany to attempts to "encircle" them.

Prime Minister Lyons

AN AMERICAN economist has said that "during the depression America's policy was conscious but not intelligent; Britain's was intelligent but not conscious; Australia's was both conscious and intelligent." However much opinion may differ on that score, anyone appraising Australian national policy during this eventful era cannot fail to comprehend the conscious and intelligent part Prime Minister Joseph A. Lyons performed in his country's greatest crisis.

In many ways the serious economic troubles leading to the political upheaval that brought Premier Lyons into office in 1932 were not unlike conditions which started the United States on its New Deal course. It is interesting to note therefore that although Australia is politically far more progressive, the country swung back to the middle of the road in winning its way to recovery. Skeptics who interpreted his breakaway from the Labor Party as mere political opportunism have long since been silenced by all that a united Australia achieved under the inspired leadership of this one-time Tasmanian schoolmaster.

The rehabilitation of the New South Wales treasury, lowering of costs through reduced budgets and the re-financing of bonded indebtedness at lower interest rates, re-establishment of the country's credit abroad in the face of falling export prices, all these achievements testify to the unfailing public support and confidence which the founder of the United Australia Party gained on the basis of compromise and moderation.

Third International

Book News of the Day

FRANZ BORKENAU has filled a real need with the first impartial and comprehensive history of the Third, or Communist International, under the title of WORLD COMMUNISM (New York: Norton. $3.75).

This organization, founded twenty years ago by V. I. Lenin to promote "world revolution" with the assistance of Soviet Russia, has played some part in almost every violent social movement of the post-war epoch. It has been the subject of many volumes of controversy, pro and con, but Dr. Borkenau is the first to record its aims and actions with scholarly detachment, documenting his account from obscure publications of the Communist International itself and of Communist Party organs in various countries.

* * *

The history of the Communist International, or Comintern, is a record of continuous failure. Wherever this Russian-controlled organization has intervened in the social struggles of other countries, it has wreaked havoc. It has tried to estimate what the "working classes" of advanced Western countries would do from the viewpoint of Russia, which is semi-Asiatic and industrially backward. Its judgments, dominated by Russian leaders who have often not even visited foreign countries, have been more often wrong than right. The Comintern has helped, rather than hindered, the rise of fascist movements.

Its leaders, influenced by Machiavellian conceptions, have shifted their policies rapidly in the hope of finding some scheme which would work. They have ruthlessly expelled members who were unable to follow implicitly all their twists and turns, with the result that most independent-minded men and women have been eliminated.

* * *

What remains today is an army of doctrinaires, willing to sink their own reason and to accept with humble faith the orders enunciated by their general staff in Moscow. As a result, as Dr. Borkenau points out, the Comintern has ceased to become revolutionary, and is merely an instrument to serve the foreign policy of Soviet Russia, which meanwhile has become a totalitarian state.

If the Russians were wise, Dr. Borkenau believes they would dissolve the Communist International. It failed in its original revolutionary aims, and it has become more of a handicap than a help to Soviet Russia. It has served as a pretext for Germany, Italy, Japan and Hungary to enter into an "anti-Comintern" agreement.

But the author doesn't expect such wisdom from Moscow at present, because Joseph Stalin and his associates have little first-hand knowledge of foreign countries, and have executed most of their former experts.

D. B.

When a Good Sense of Balance Is Needed

Freevolity on Fisherman's Row

On a Scottish Island

"LOWRIE brought it—a' the way frae yon mainland port where they took their big haul." Impressively, Mrs. Nebb placed a vivid, very modern plate in Annie's hands. "Fifty miles and mair, the trip was."

Lowrie Nebb, after several ocean voyages as a seaman, had saved enough money to be made part owner of the fishing smack Highland Lass. His mother for some years had come regularly to help Annie's maid, Bella Muir, with the housework, and Annie had dropped in at the Nebb cottage on Fisherman's Row to arrange for some extra cleaning. With that business settled, Mrs. Nebb, gazing at her new possession, went on wistfully, "I'd like fine for folk to see this braw thing, but I canna think how to let them."

Annie was always interested in people's hopes and aims, no matter how naïve these might be. She offered a thought. "Why not invite in a few friends and have cake or something on this plate. Don't put much on at first—not until they've all had a view of it."

This was answered by a rather rueful shake of the head. "I daurna. I had folk in just the ither night. It would be thocht ower freevolous to hae them in again sae soon. Forbye, the expense."

Annie knew the island traditions and the futility of any advice to go against them. She nodded sympathetically, glanced at some scones which were baking on a girdle suspended over the fire, and said, "Uh'm, how good they look."

Mrs. Nebb beamed. "I'll hae one ready for ye in a meenite, Miss Annie." Then in some embarrassment, "But I havna a speck o' butter i' the hoose. Would ye wish for a taste o' bramble jam?"

From that query Annie evolved a plan. "Couldn't you borrow a bit next door? A dab, the size of a shilling would do. Tell her it is for me and I'll keep turning the girdle meanwhile."

She was innocently holding out the new plate as she spoke and the other grasped it eagerly. Then she hesitated. "Would it no' seem like I was showing off to go wi' sic a braw dish?"

"Of course not. Give her something nice to look at."

No further argument was needed and Mrs. Nebb returned a little later flushed with happy excitement. "My, Miss Annie, but ye should ha' seen how she stared. She says there maybe isna anither sic a plate ower the island—one wi' sic a new fangled decoration. Now, I'll be giving ye your scone, lass, and thanks for minding them."

As she propped the delicately browned discs in a row on the milk-white "dresser" she added, "I was fair wishing it had been Mrs. Dunlop. I went to her door first, but she wasna in."

"Why especially Mrs. Dunlop?"

"Well," transparently, "she has a dish her sailor brither brought frae China and it isna any bonnier nor this."

At that moment, the neighboring gate clicked and a woman, basket on arm, walked briskly up the path. "There she is now," said Annie.

"Aye, there she is." Mrs. Nebb was trying hard to keep the disappointment from her voice. (To think that she had missed her by so short a time.) Seeming to notice nothing and carelessly humming a tune, Annie carried the treasured plate to the window by the kitchen sink (as if for better light) and while studying the bizarre design allowed the pat of butter to slip off. Then she exclaimed, "Oh dear, look at that. And I suppose you won't care to do any more borrowing?"

"Indeed, but I will, Miss Annie, and gladly. I'll be getting my ain butter within the hour so I willna be lang owing folk."

She came back from her second errand even more delighted than from the first. "What d'ye think, Miss Annie? Mrs. Dunlop's having a wee ceilidh this day week and she's paid me the honor to speer the loan o' my dish. I'm to be there too, and—" She broke off and looked earnestly at her smiling young visitor. "Miss Annie, fine I ken it wasna the butter— Ye let me blame that so I could show my dish. I willna forget sic a guid turn. For thanks, I gie ye my word that frae this day on, I'll hae mair patience wi' yon daft Bella Muir o' yours."

Thinking gratefully of that unexpected, but very welcome promise, Annie went down to the little shingly beach where her boat was tied, hoisted the sail, loosed the painter, and was soon skimming across the stretch of water that lay between Fisherman's Row and the other side of the Scottish island bay.

MABEL GREY GEHRING

North . . South . . East . . West

A Rule for Every Problem

By Frank L. Perrin

DISCUSSIONS in Congress and out of Congress, in newspapers and magazines, on the air and in the home, have served to emphasize, and perhaps to unduly magnify, the problem of the farmer and the farm. Looking back some distance and reviewing the record, it cannot be recalled that, except for brief periods of war-stimulated demand and inflated prices due to the actual shortage of food and fiber crops in other countries, there was ever a time when the American farmer was not the object of the solicitude of the politicians and the economic theorists. There have always been surpluses, except in times of artificially created shortages, always problems of inadequate transportation or excessive transportation costs, and always the problem of the inefficient farmer on eroding or arid lands.

* * *

In respect to food crops, including all their by-products, it is an undisputed fact, apparent from production records and the record of normal or ordinary consumption and use domestically, that the carry-over from year to year is no greater in recent seasons than is expected or than the normal total in bushels or tons. Foresightedness, the possibility of increased profit resulting from regional domestic crop failures, the always-imminent demand for export, combine to prompt the farmer to produce more than is required to meet normal demands. He deliberately assumes the risk. This being the case, it is difficult to see just how, except by public grants in the form of bounties for nonuse, prizes offered for wheat and corn not produced, and per capita rewards for pigs and calves sacrified uselessly, the normal or natural productivity of the farms can be discouraged or interrupted.

But even the farm problem, now designated as Problem No. 1 in the American array of economic problems, would no longer be a problem if it were solved. The solution, long regarded by everyone as difficult, might be found possible, especially in the case of all food products, if a way were decided to facilitate and encourage wider and more economical distribution. Fuller and a more generous use can be realized, it must be agreed, in no other way. Costs of transportation from field and orchard to available markets are too high to permit an adequate flow. In the East, when we consider only the shorter hauls, the economies of truck transportation and the competition among jobbers and retailers, the inequalities are not always apparent or especially glaring. It is in the prairie country, in the corn, wheat and live stock belt, that the miles from farm to market multiply transportation costs to the disadvantage of the farmer by raising an actual barrier between him and the ultimate consumer.

* * *

Perhaps it may be discovered, now or later, that the problem of the farm and the farmer is not one of over-production and unavoidable surpluses as it is one of non-use because of prohibitive costs of distribution. Aside entirely from the moot question of lack of foresight on the part of railroad managing boards in voluntarily aiding in the solution and without any desire to impute blame where there is no fault, it may be observed that it might have been more helpful had the Federal Government, instead of paying premiums upon non-production, upon idle fields, empty pens and empty corncribs, applied the funds generously provided to subsidized facilities for more economical, more efficient and wider transportation of normal and surplus crops to the markets and homes.

It is only the margin between normal production and normal and adequate consumption that troubles the economists almost as much as it troubles the grower and the inadequately supplied wage-earning consumer.

In many sections of the South and West, even under the physical handicap of long distances, threatened state-line trade barriers and regional rivalries, the auto-truck is aiding in leveling out the existing high levels in transportation costs. In time, it may be, the Government, through the people, will discover the necessity of authorizing regional, rather than national, regulation of freight rates.

The Wide Horizon

Community Aspects of Flood Control

By George D. Aiken
Governor of Vermont

TO THE average newspaper reader the words "flood control" and "state's rights" have but little appeal. I have regretted that in our discussions with the Federal Government these cold words should be so frequently employed, for they obscure the very vital and human issues which we in Vermont are defending. Moreover they tend to limit this problem to New England. Our interest in flood control is not purely a local concern as may sometimes appear. The fact is there are few states in the Union and few citizens who are not directly affected by the central questions at stake.

These issues resolve simply into whether we are to allow a small group of officials in Washington to centralize power in their hands to take and operate whatever private property they want, wherever it is, whenever they want it. Our situation in Vermont in regard to flood control illustrates what this means in one instance. The same effect is desired by this group, I believe, all over the country.

The problem in Vermont is not whether there should be flood control or should not be flood control; but it is simply what kind of flood control. There are two types of flood works available. One would provide for the construction of small dams in the upper reaches of the tributaries of the Connecticut River and would serve to protect both our Vermont valleys and those of Massachusetts and Connecticut downstream, and would not destroy our valleys in so doing

The second type requires larger, more spectacular dams in the lower valleys of the Vermont tributaries and would result in spoiling some of our most favorable recreational spots as well as leaving the Vermont valleys themselves unprotected.

* * *

Our Vermont Planning Board, after careful study of the various floods of the last decade, has advised that smaller dams on the upper reaches of the rivers would be of benefit to Vermont as well as the states below us, while those larger dams in the principal valleys would not be. We have asked the Federal Government to build the smaller dams; it has refused. Moreover, it persists in its plans for the dams in the larger southern valleys. So far as the legal question is involved it resolves simply and solely around the question of whether the Federal Government has the constitutional authority thus to usurp the state's rights.

I feel that many people, especially some in official positions, fail to recognize the destructive effect of a storage reservoir on a community. To the average person it is simply a matter of reimbursing the land owner for his property, usually at a generous figure; relocating highways, usually building them better than before. There is also a vague idea that a loss of taxes may be sustained. However there are hidden damages which frequently amount to several times the visible loss.

Vermont valley farms consist of meadows for raising corn and hay and other crops, pasture land for grazing, and woodland. Altogether they comprise a fairly well balanced farm. When a dam is constructed and a large part of the tillage area of the farm is flooded, the remainder of this farm, consisting of pasture and woodland, loses its relative value because no one wants a farm consisting of pasture and woodlot only. Thus there is a direct tax loss on that part of the farm which is flooded, but there is also an indirect loss because of the decreased appraisal value of the remainder.

* * *

Another serious damage caused by building reservoirs is this: Let us assume that one hundred farmers have organized a dairy co-operative. They are able to market their milk at a reasonable return. Suppose a dam is built which will take the farms of thirty-five of the co-operative members. What actually happens is that the sixty-five remaining farms do not produce volume enough to maintain their dairy co-operative and are forced to deliver their products to a greater distance or be at the mercy of proprietary dealers. In this instance, the thirty-five whose farms are taken are fully reimbursed for actual property loss. The sixty-five who lose their market must bear their own losses.

I also have in mind one reservoir site near a town which maintains a small high school. If this reservoir is constructed, many farms which furnish pupils for this school will be eliminated. The school would then probably have to be given up. All the remaining students would find themselves twenty miles from the nearest high school.

So it will be seen why it is so important that the location of reservoirs be determined not by engineers alone—they see the opportunity to build dams that would be a credit to their profession and a lasting monument to the Federal Government—but we citizens of New England must take into consideration other aspects, including agriculture, recreation, education and industry.

That is why we do not approve the construction of those dams which would result in greater injury to the development of the New England community than the flood protection which they might provide.